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Women of KOREA

Making a Visit to Unha-ri, a Remote Mountain Village

The fatherly leader who visited Unha-ri passed a night in this log cabin of an oldman Li on a straw-mat with his head on a wooden pillow

Unha-ri, Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province, is a remote mountain village.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit to Unha-ri on September 22, 1947. The fatherly leader sat in company with the old folks in the village till late at night and brightly illumined the road to good living of the peasants in the mountains saying: People along the mountains must make effective use of mountains.

In the early next morning he climbed up a mountain, while being wetted with chilly dew, and chose a place for a pasture ground and selected a site for a school in person.

Under the gracious loving care of the fatherly leader Unha-ri today has been turned into a paradise of the people enjoying their constant happiness.

Historic monument has been erected in Kujigol of Unha-ri to convey the great benefit of the fatherly leader to posterity of all generations to come

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among the spinners

"We are infinitely happy living under the leadership of the great leader."

(The third from the left in the front row is Comrade Kim Jong Sun. She is a Labour Heroine.)

Weavers Have Travelled along the One Road of Loyalty

— Members of Kim Jong Sun Mothers' Workteam with the Title of Chollima Honour Prize in No. 4 Weaving Shop, Pyongyang Textile Combine —

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made visits to the Pyongyang Textile Combine on scores of occasions and showed a warm solicitude to the work of the combine and livelihood of the weavers.

Saying that the women workers of this combine should be in the vanguard of the multi-spindle and multi-loom tending campaign while keeping themselves at their posts to work for 20-30 years as the masters of the combine, the fatherly leader has shown great affection and deep solicitude for them.

The fatherly leader ensured every condition for them: He saw to it that their dwelling houses were built nearby the combine and that creche, kindergarten, rice-cooking plant and laundry set up, and he sent them commuter buses too.

Thanks to the great loving care of the fatherly leader, the entire members of Kim Jong Sun Mothers' Workteam have trained themselves into multi-spindle and multi-loom tenders and innovators. And Comrades Kim Jong Sun and Kim Sun Hi have become the Labour Heroines, the highest honour of the citizen of the Republic.

The workteam members making a deep study of the on-the-spot teaching of the fatherly leader in front of the monument inscribed with words related to his on-the-spot guidance

This is a worthwhile working place of the members of Kim Jong Sun mothers' workteam

All children are brought up under the care of the state

Members of Kim Jong Sun mothers' workteam are congratulated warmly on their overfulfilment of yearly assignment

Workteam head Comrade Kim Jong Sun helps her team members to produce much more textile fabrics of high-quality

Comrade Kim Sun Hi of this workteam is a Labour Heroine, too

An order section of the shop attached to the combine lessens the women's burden of kitchen work

Women of KOREA

No. 4 (76) 1977

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

FRONT COVER:

Korean children are learning and growing happily with the benevolent affections of the great leader

BACK COVER:

Mt. Kumgang-san in autumn

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KIM IL SUNG

Theses on Socialist Education

Published at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

(September 5, 1977)

The Party and state of the working class that have seized power are faced with the weighty task of building socialism and communism. The building of socialism and communism makes it imperative to continue the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system and to vigorously push ahead with the struggle for taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Of the two fortresses of the building of communism it is of greater importance to conquer the ideological fortress. Only when people, the masters of society, are reeducated in communism can the fundamental question of the building of communism be solved and the material fortress be also taken with flying colours. The Party and state of the working class, therefore, should use their best efforts to conquer the ideological fortress by reeducating people in communism during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

In order to take the ideological fortress of communism, educational work should be managed properly. Only then is it possible to do away with the ideological and cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to educate and foster everyone to be a man of a communist type, and to promote the revolution and construction vigorously.

Education is one of the fundamental questions decisive of the issue of the revolution and the fate of the nation. Without educational work, there can be neither social progress nor

national prosperity, no matter when and what nationality. The question of education acquires still greater importance in those countries which have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and newly won independence.

Since the first day of its leadership of the revolution and construction, our Party has paid close attention to educational work. At every stage of the revolution our Party mapped out a correct educational policy and carried it out thoroughly, the whole Party and state bending every effort on educational work.

Thanks to our Party's correct educational policy and wise leadership, the remnants of colonial slave education have been completely eliminated in a short period of time and an advanced socialist system of education established in our country. And brilliant successes have been achieved in public education and in the training of native cadres. In our country today compulsory 11-year education is universal, with all members of the rising generation studying to the best of their abilities at state expense. An army of intellectuals numbering one million have grown up and are managing the state, economic and cultural institutions with credit. Our working people, once left far behind modern civilization, are all working as masters for socialist construction with the cultural and technical level of middle school graduates or above. A new era of socialist culture has opened in this land where once prevailed ignorance and darkness.

Today we are confronted with the momentous task of further developing the educational work of socialism in conformity with the demands of the revolution. The realities of today when the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are deepening generally, demand urgently that socialist education be further developed. By accelerating the ideological and cultural revolutions and stepping up the technical revolution actively through the development of socialist educational work, we must move up the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

1. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF SOCIALIST PEDAGOGY

Socialist education is a work of fostering man to be an independent and creative social being.

Man can be an independent and creative social being only when he possesses the consciousness of independence and creative ability. His independent consciousness and creative ability are not born. No man possesses ideology and knowledge from birth. Through education man acquires an independent ideology and the knowledge of nature and society, and cultivates the creative ability to recognize and alter the world.

The aim of socialist education is to rear men into communist revolutionary cadres who are independent and creative. Socialist education should serve in the interests of the socialist system and the revolutionary cause of the working class by bringing up men to be communist revolutionaries who wage a devoted struggle for society and the people, for socialism and communism.

For socialist education to fulfil its aim and mission, the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy should be thoroughly applied to educational work.

The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy consists in revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing men. In other words, it is to equip men with the revolutionary ideas of communism and, on this basis, to ensure that they acquire profound scientific knowledge and build up strong bodies.

Revolutionary ideas, profound knowledge and a strong body are the qualities and qualifications essential for a communist-type man. Only when a man has communist ideas, profound knowledge and a strong body can he be a genuine communist revolutionary and participate in the revolution and construction as a master.

Revolutionization and working-classization of men is a legitimate demand of the building of socialism and communism, and a basic revolutionary task confronting the Party and state of the working class in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system the outdated ideas persist in the minds of men for a long time and the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism continues.

Without a vigorous struggle for revolutionization and working-classization it is impossible to root up the old thinking lingering in the minds of men and to stop the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration. Close equipment of men with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and the communist world outlook through an intensified struggle for revolutionization and working-classization, is indispensable for overcoming the corrosive action of all backward ideas and for consolidating and developing the socialist system.

Revolutionization and working-classization of men is a fundamental question arising in the upbringing of communist revolutionaries.

Man is a social being that thinks. Thinking determines the value and quality of a person and regulates all his activities. The remoulding of men is, in essence, the remoulding of thinking, and what is basic to the upbringing of communist-type men is to arm them with communist ideas. Only when a man is armed with communist ideas can he acquire the quality of a communist-type man and display a high degree of independence and creativeness.

Arming with communist ideas is essential for a man to study hard and turn his knowledge to better account in the revolution and construction. Only he who has the revolutionary ideas of the working class can see to it that every bit of his learnings is practical and can devote all his wisdom and talents to the great work of building socialism and communism. Learnings not based on the revolutionary ideas of communism are of no use at all.

Socialist education, therefore, should naturally be the process of the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize men. In socialist education the main emphasis should be laid on ideological education and the chief efforts should be directed to arming people with communist ideas. The content and method of socialist education should be geared to the purpose of revolutionizing and working-classizing people, and all conditions and means of education should tend to the remoulding of their thinking.

A communist-type man should possess a deep knowledge of nature and society in addition to communist ideas.

Acquisition of scientific knowledge constitutes an important condition for the all-round development of man and is the basis for the establishment of a scientific world outlook. The creative activities of man for reforming nature and society should be supported by scientific knowledge. Only when a man has a profound knowledge of nature and society as well as communist ideas, can he become a Communist equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and developed comprehensively and participate purposefully in the struggle for remaking and altering nature and society.

Socialist education should attach importance to the question of equipping people with the profound knowledge of nature and society and with up-to-date techniques. It should impart to the people a systematic knowledge about the achievements of science and technology gained by mankind and cultivate their power of cognition and action to understand the world deeply and reform it in a revolutionary way.

A strong body is the physical guarantee for the intellectual and material activities of man. Without a strong body a man cannot hope for independent and creative activities. Socialist education should actively help men develop their physical strength.

The thinking, knowledge and physical strength of a man are closely interrelated. In socialist education which is aimed at fostering comprehensively-developed men of a communist type, independent and creative men, both intellectual and physical culture should be conducted as an integrated process while priority is given to ideological training.

In order to carry on the work of socialist education satisfactorily, it is necessary to adhere to the following principles:

First, the Party spirit and the working-class spirit should be embodied in education.

Education in a class society always assumes a class character. In its class essence, socialist education is an education of the Party and the working class.

The Party spirit and working-class spirit is the life and soul of socialist education and the decisive factor guaranteeing success in educational work. Only the education of the Party and the working class can rear men to be revolutionaries true to the Party and the revolution and contribute to the revolutionary cause of the working class, to the cause of socialism and communism.

What is most important in developing socialist education as Party and working-class education is to establish our Party's monolithic ideological system.

Socialist education must be guided solely by the Party's revolutionary ideas and conducted in conformity with them.

The guiding idea of our socialist education is communism, the Juche idea. Communism, the Juche idea, is the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis of socialist education. Communism, the Juche idea, gives correct answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work and shows the direction in which socialist education should develop. Socialist education must be firmly guided by communism, the Juche idea, which must be applied thoroughly in all spheres of educational work.

The line and policy of the Party reflect its intentions and requirements. The whole educational work must be organized and conducted in accordance with the Party line and policy and class work must be based on the Party policy.

Socialist education must be carried out under the Party's guidance. Apart from the Party's leadership, it is impossible to carry through the Party's intentions and political requirements in educational work. By strengthening the Party's leadership we must rid educational work of "liberalism" and irregularities and establish a revolutionary discipline to conduct all work of education in conformity with the Party policy.

The establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system in educational work is aimed at training people to be revolutionaries unboundedly loyal to the Party. All media of socialist education must be made to serve the training of people as revolutionary fighters faithful to the Party, and education in loyalty to the Party should be the keynote in the whole process of educational work.

The work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system in the educational sphere is closely linked with the struggle to defend the Party politically and ideologically. We must prevent the infiltration into this sphere of ideological elements alien to the Party and unsound inclinations and fight vehemently against the slightest manifestation of them.

In order to develop socialist education into Party and working-class education, it is necessary to give it a working-class edge.

To give education a working-class edge means drawing a clear line of demarcation between the working class and the capitalist class and between communism and capitalism in all spheres of educational work and thoroughly defending the interests of the working class and fully meeting their demands.

The class struggle continues in socialist society. If we fail to give a sharp working-class edge to educational work but give spotty education which obscures the distinctions between the working and the capitalist class, people may get spotty and so may society. In educational work the Party and state of the working class must always adhere to their class position and revolutionary principle and solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work in keeping with the interests and demands of the working class.

In order to defend the interests and satisfy the demands of the working class in education, a struggle should be launched against all non-working-class elements. We must completely eliminate the survivals of feudalism and capitalism in all spheres of educational work, so that socialist education will develop in conformity with the nature of socialist society and the aspirations of the working class. We must prevent the infiltration into the educational field of reactionary bourgeois ideas and degenerate modes of life spread by imperialists and their lackeys and, in particular, guard against the penetration of bourgeois educational theories. We should fight relentlessly against all opportunist ideological trends, including revisionist educational theories that negate the Party and working-class character of education and preach the non-ideological character and "liberalization" of education. Thus, we will safeguard the Party and working-class character of socialist

education and ensure its purity in our country.

Secondly, Juche must be established in education.

Socialism and communism is built with each national state as a unit and the masters of the revolution and construction in each country are its people themselves. Every country has different environment and conditions, and also different revolutionary tasks. Therefore, socialist education must become Juche-oriented education that makes teaching and training conform with the realities of one's country and the interests of one's people and trains people as masters of the revolution in one's country.

What is important in establishing Juche in education is to creatively solve all problems in educational work from an independent position.

Socialist education is a creative work to develop the living men who live and act in specific circumstances. There can be no educational theory or experience that fits the specific circumstances and conditions of all countries. We must creatively solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work by our own efforts in keeping with our country's realities and the interests of the Korean revolution.

In order to establish Juche in education the main emphasis should be put on things of one's own country in instruction and people should be taught to be acquainted well with things of their own.

Koreans should carry on the revolution in Korea and build socialism and communism in Korea. If Koreans want to fulfill their role satisfactorily as masters of the Korean revolution and assume responsibility for the revolution and construction in our country, they must know well about Korea's past and present and about the Korean revolution.

Our education is required to arm people with our Party's policy and brilliant revolutionary traditions and acquaint them well with the history, culture, nature and geography of our country. Only when our people know well about their country and revolution, can they correctly solve difficult and complex problems arising in the revolution and construction by effectively tapping all potentialities of the country, and fight devotedly for the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause with the pride that they are engaged in the Korean revolution under our Party's leadership and with close attachment to the country and the people.

As for foreign science and technology, they should be taught from the standpoint of Juche to suit our specific conditions and actual situation. If we fail to critically accept even advanced science and technology to suit our actual situation, they cannot benefit but rather adversely affect our revolution and construction. The purpose of learning and introducing foreign things should always be to get better acquainted with our own things and to carry out our revolution and construction more efficiently.

We should reject flunkeyism towards great powers and dogmatism in education. If they are tolerated in education, all brands of opportunist and reactionary educational theories and ideological trends may flow in and it will become impossible to develop educational work in the interests of our revolution and our people. We should categorically repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and develop socialist education into a Juche-oriented, revolutionary education.

Thirdly, education should be combined with revolutionary practice.

Education was born from the needs of practice and serves practice. Only when linked with practice, education can fulfil its mission.

Socialist education should be integrated with the revolutionary practice of the working class for socialism and communism. Only then can it contribute to the cause of socialism and communism.

The combination of education with revolutionary practice is an indispensable requisite for bringing up people to be revolutionary cadres of a communist type equipped with effective, working knowledge and practical ability.

Practice is the starting-point of cognition, the criterion of truth and the motive power for the development of theory. Revolutionary practice helps people cultivate their practical ability and gives them a revolutionary tempering. By acquiring both the knowledge of the world and practical ability, man becomes the most powerful being in the world.

Only when education is closely linked with revolutionary practice can every bit of knowledge imparted be useful to the revolution and construction and can it train people as socialist and communist builders with living knowledge and practical ability. A theory purely for theory's sake and knowledge for knowledge's sake detached from revolutionary practice, are utterly useless in our society. In socialist education universal principles and theories should be taught to the students in close combination with practice, and education be conducted in such a way that all theories and learnings can actively help towards unravelling problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Education should always be kept in close touch with the realities. Educational work should be susceptible to the pulsating realities of our country and all aspects of education including its content and methods should be further improved and perfected in keeping with the developing realities.

Fourthly, the socialist state should take responsibility for organizing and conducting educational work.

Socialist education is a weapon of the socialist state for ideological and cultural training. Through educational work the socialist state functions as cultural educator. The socialist state should be responsible for organizing and conducting educational work to accelerate the communist education and training of people and hasten the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The socialist state should give definite priority to educational work over all other work.

Socialist education is a work with people to develop them as men of a communist type. Giving priority to the remoulding of man and to the work with people is the decisive guarantee for success in all work.

The revolution and construction should begin with the education and training of people. The socialist state should always attach primary importance to educational work in organizing and carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction work and stick to the revolutionary stand of solving all matters by properly educating and training people.

The socialist state should organize and conduct educational work on the principle of educating and training all members of society constantly.

Socialist education is a popular education serving the working masses. Socialist pedagogy should contribute to ceaselessly educating and training all members of society so that all of them are reared as communist-type men possessing independence and creativeness.

Continued education of all members of society is an essential demand for the building of socialism and communism. Only by constantly educating all members of society can the differences in the ideological, technical and cultural standards of people be eliminated and the working-classization, revolutionization and intellectualization of the whole society be successfully realized.

The socialist state should establish an advanced system and rational programme for the uninterrupted education of all members of society and vigorously push forward the education of the rising generation and adults and the training of its own cadres.

The socialist state should assume the responsibility for providing necessary conditions for educational work.

In socialist society where the means of production are owned by the state and society and educational institutions are directed by the state, educational work can be successful only when the state guarantees it responsibly.

It is an honourable duty of the socialist state serving the people to afford necessary conditions for education. The socialist state should be fully responsible for adequately providing all necessary conditions for educational work—the training of teachers, building of schools, arrangement of educational facilities and preparation of teaching materials and tools and school fixtures.

2. THE CONTENT OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION

The content of education characterizes its nature and quality.

The content of socialist education should be so composed as to revolutionize and working-classize people and bring them up to be men of a communist type well prepared mentally, morally and physically and developed versatilely. The content of socialist education should be thoroughly revolutionary, and scientific and realistic.

1) POLITICO-IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Politico-ideological education holds the most important place in socialist education. Only through proper politico-ideological education is it possible to rear the students into revolutionaries equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and the ideological and moral qualities as befitting communist-type men. And only on the basis of proper politico-ideological education can both scientific and technological education and physical culture be conducted with success.

What is of paramount importance in politico-ideological education is to equip students firmly with the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a scientific and revolutionary world outlook indispensable for men of a communist type. The students can become genuine masters of the revolution and construction, independent and creative revolutionary workers only when they are firmly armed with the Juche idea.

In socialist education primary attention should be paid to imbuing the students with the Juche idea, and everything should be subordinated to this.

In order to arm the students with the Juche idea, education in the Party policy and the revolutionary traditions should be strengthened.

All the lines and policies of our Party proceed from the Juche idea and embody it in themselves. The Party line and policy should be brought home to students systematically and comprehensively so that all of them clearly understand their essence and correctness and have unshakable faith in them.

Our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions contain rich ideological contents necessary for arming people with the Juche idea and revolutionizing them, and have a great influence upon them. Through intensified education in the revolutionary traditions we should acquaint the students fully with the historical roots of our Party and revolution and enable them to deeply grasp the ideological system of Juche, the immortal revolutionary achievements, the valuable fighting experiences, the revolutionary method and popular style of work acquired during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The education in the Party policy and in the revolutionary traditions should be conducted with the main emphasis on fostering fidelity to the Party. All the children and students will thus be moulded into revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the Party who, firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary ideas, resolutely support and defend the Party and, rallied closely around it, carry through its lines and policies without reservation.

Next in importance in politico-ideological education is to intensify revolutionary, communist education so as to firmly equip the students with the revolutionary consciousness of the working class and communist morality.

Faith in communism and revolutionary optimism are a lofty moral quality of revolutionaries who fight for communism. The justness of the communist cause, the inevitability of its victory and the bright prospects of communism should be made known clearly to the students, so that they believe firmly in the victory of communism and fight for it with all devotion. The students should be armed with the spirit of loving the future and the idea of the continuous revolution.

The kernel of communist ideology is the class consciousness of the working class and the main content of communist education is class education. By intensifying class education we should make sure that all students fight selflessly for the interests of the working class with an unwavering working-class viewpoint and on a firm working-class stand. It is particularly important to educate them to hate the enemy of the revolution. Those who do not hate the enemy of the revolution cannot fight resolutely against the enemy nor can become true revolutionaries. By infusing the students with hatred for imperialism and for the landlord and capitalist classes, we should make certain that they fight resolutely against the class enemies and the exploiting system.

Collectivism is the basis of social life under socialism and communism and a principle of action for the Communists. We should educate all students to rid themselves of individualism and selfishness, and work, study and live on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one", and struggle devotedly for the interests of society and the people, for the interests of the Party and the revolution.

Love for work is one of the most salient traits of the Communists. All students should be educated to regard work as sacred and honourable, to like work, to observe labour discipline willingly and to participate conscientiously in common work for the good of the collective and society.

Education in socialist patriotism should be strengthened. Socialist patriotism is the spirit of loving the socialist homeland with its working-class power, socialist system, independent national economy and brilliant national culture. All students should be led to have national self-respect and pride, ardently love the country and the people, cherish the fine national traditions and heritages and fight self-sacrificingly for the prosperity and progress of the socialist fatherland. The students should be taught first to take loving care of their desks and chairs and, further, to treasure all common property of the state and society and manage the nation's economic life assiduously and methodically.

The students should be armed with proletarian internationalism. All our students should be educated to actively support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them and to fight staunchly for the victory of the world revolution.

Children and students should be educated in the spirit of abiding by the socialist law. The socialist law is the rule of action and norm of life which everyone in socialist society should obligatorily observe with a high degree of political consciousness. All students should be induced to respect the state law and observe it voluntarily and to wage a principled struggle against violations of legal order.

Children and students should be taught to acquire communist morality and the socialist way of life. All students should be made to do away thoroughly with the outdated moral conceptions and conventions, abide by the communist moral standards willingly and live in a revolutionary manner consonant with the socialist way of life.

The process of the development of a man's ideological consciousness is closely related with the process of his growth. Therefore, politico-ideological education should be intensified gradually from the earlier to the older age, from the lower to the higher stage of education. Kindergarten education should start with giving the children the general idea of social phenomena and sprouting their political and ideological awareness, and as they grow and education proceeds to a higher stage, ideological education should be intensified and the standard of education raised gradually to make them deeply understand the essence and fundamentals of social phenomena.

2) SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Scientific and technical education is aimed at acquainting students with the achievements of advanced science and technology gained by mankind and developing their ability to apply them.

This education should give general and specialized knowledge.

The first task is to give good general education.

General knowledge is indispensable to every member of socialist society. Good general education at school is essential for enabling the learners to acquire a many-sided knowledge about nature and society and to build up a sound foundation for learning up-to-date science and techniques in their specialities. Complete general secondary education is given through the universal 11-year compulsory education in

our country.

Instruction in general basic knowledge is of importance in general education. The main emphasis in primary and general secondary education should be on teaching the pupils the general conception and essence of things and phenomena as well as the rudiments of the laws of their change and development, and especially on imparting them the general knowledge of elementary scientific branches such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

The rudiments of technology should be taught, as well. The students should be initiated into the fundamental principles of production and technology, into the know-how of electricity and machinery and other basic technical knowledge. In general secondary education all students should be encouraged to acquire at least one kind of technique that is related to modern production processes in our national economy.

In socialist education it will not do to divorce students from productive practice by leaning on giving general basic knowledge alone at the expense of technical education, and also to turn general secondary education into vocational one by exceedingly emphasizing technical education at the expense of education in general basic knowledge. General secondary education should not fail to give sufficient general basic knowledge combined well with the teaching of basic techniques.

Proper art education is necessary at the stage of general education. In primary and secondary schools, the teaching of art subjects should be strengthened so that all pupils acquire the basic knowledge needed for appreciating and creating literary and art works and the artistic ability to play at least one kind of musical instrument, as well as rich aesthetic sentiments.

Next, good specialized education should be given.

This education should be given at the stage of higher education following the complete course of general secondary education. Only by strengthening specialized education is it possible to train competent technical personnel and specialists and successfully realize the intellectualization of all members of society.

Specialized education in natural science is required to acquaint the students well with the basic principles and theories of natural science and the latest achievements in this field, and to give them the knowledge necessary for solving new scientific and technical problems arising in the revolutionary practice.

Specialized education in social science is required to make the students grasp fully the objective law of social progress and the theories on the class struggle and on the strategy and tactics of the revolution. It should also make them acquainted with the valuable successes and experience gained by our Party in solving in a unique way the difficult and complex problems in all fields of politics, economy and culture. The students should likewise be cultivated with the ability to give profound theoretical explanation and publicity to the Party line and policy and to offer correct scientific clarification of the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction.

In specialized technical education modern technology should be taught. The students should be initiated deeply into the principles of modern production and technological engineerings and made to acquire the specialized knowledge of some branches of technology. At the same time, they should be trained to master the skills to handle efficiently the automation installations and other up-to-date technical equipment.

The content of scientific and technical education should be supplemented and enriched ceaselessly in compliance with the needs of actual life and on the basis of the fresh achievements of science and technology.

Scientific and technical education should be keyed wholly to the Party policy. Instruction in all subjects should be based thoroughly on the Party policy and linked to the specific realities of our country. We should thus make sure that the students learn what is badly needed for our revolution and apply their knowledge and techniques admirably to revolutionary practice.

3) PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is aimed at developing the bodies of children and students and preparing them well for work and national defence.

The sound bodies of children and youth are essential for the revolutionary struggle and for the building of a rich and strong society. Their strong bodies built up through effective physical training will make it possible to push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction and increase the might of the nation.

Physical education is of importance not only in increasing the physical strength of children and youth but also in tempering their minds and will and enhancing their cultural level. Through sports activities children and students will cultivate courage, audacity, fortitude and perseverance and increase their sports techniques and cultural attainments.

All educational institutions should give adequate physical training to the students. This education should be strengthened particularly in the primary and secondary schools bringing up children in the stage of most vigorous physical growth.

Physical training at school should centre on strengthening the students' bodies and developing their physiques symmetrically. It should agree with the natural and geographical conditions of our country, the bodily features of our people, the sexes and ages of children and students and the physiological requirements of their bodies.

Physical culture which tends to increase the statures of children and students and develop their physiques harmoniously should be conducted systematically, and physical training for national defence should be promoted.

Physical culture and sports should be popularized and made an everyday need of the masses of people. At school, collective physical culture and sports activities should be conducted regularly with the participation of the great majority of the students.

The students' after-school sports activities should be organized widely. Widely varied physical culture and sports activities including exercises during recesses, collective running, mass games and athletic meets should be organized and various sports circle activities should be conducted actively at school, so that all students strengthen their bodies always and master more than one sports technique.

3. METHODS OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION

Socialist education can be successful only when it is conducted by scientific and revolutionary methods. We should adopt scientific and revolutionary methods of education in conformity with the objectives and mission of socialist education and do educational work by these methods.

1) HEURISTIC TEACHING

The main form of school education is teaching and the basic method of teaching is heuristics. This method enables students to correctly understand what they have been taught and, accordingly, the objectives of education can be achieved successfully.

Heuristic teaching is the most superior method which conforms with the nature of socialist education and the law of cognition.

By nature socialist education requires methods of teaching that promote the students' independence and creativeness. Heuristics lead students to understand the contents of teachings through their own positive thinking, and thereby greatly promote and develop their independence and creativeness.

The subject of cognition is man. Only through his own positive thinking can man recognize the essence of things and phenomena. The heuristic method of teaching stimulates the thinking faculty of students and helps them easily penetrate the essence of things and phenomena.

In our schools the teaching of all subjects should be done by heuristic methods.

In heuristic instruction various teaching techniques should be correctly applied to suit students' preparedness and characteristics, on the basis of enhancing their self-consciousness and activeness and ensuring the logic, system and sequence of the contents of teachings.

What is important in heuristics is to give an illuminating explanation through talks and conversations. Explanation should be vivid, convincing and perfectly logical so that students can easily understand the contents of teachings.

In order to positively develop students' thinking, discussion and debate should be held extensively and, in particular, the form of questions and answers properly applied. The form of questions and answers is our Party's traditional method of study, the superiority of which has already been proved clearly in practice. The active introduction of this method is a guarantee for enabling students to have an extensive and profound understanding of the contents of teachings.

Education with the help of visual aids and by demonstration plays an important role in giving students a vivid idea of things and phenomena and of scientific principles and developing their active thinking. At school the contents of teachings should be visualized to suit the characteristics of the subjects and the up-to-date visual aids of various forms widely used so as to improve visual and demonstrative education.

The ideological education of students should be given through explanation and persuasion.

Only when the students themselves comprehend and respond to communist ideology can it be their firm faith. Therefore, ideological education should not be conducted by coercive methods or by cramming but always by explanation and persuasion, so that students understand and sympathize with the advanced ideas for themselves. As for defectives and laggards, too, we should persuade them properly, so that they come to see and correct their defects and shortcomings for themselves.

Explanation and persuasion should be done tirelessly and perseveringly to suit the individual characters and preparedness of each student.

Exercising influence by positive examples is one of the fundamental methods of ideological education.

Positive examples constitute an active criticism of the negative and teach people convincingly how they should work and live. They are therefore a powerful driving force in overcoming the negative among people and fostering and developing things new and progressive.

Children and youth are sensitive to new things, have a strong sense of justice and like to follow the others' examples. So positive examples can arouse great sympathy in the children and students and be widely generalized.

The heroic struggle waged by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners is a paragon that teaches the truth of genuine struggle and life to the younger generation who have not gone through the ordeals of the revolution. Schools should make vigorous efforts to educate the students through the influence of the brilliant examples set by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners.

Good examples afforded by students have a tremendous influence, because they are connected directly with their own life. Their positive examples should be found out in good time and generalized widely so that all of the students incorporate them in their study and life. Meanwhile, their positive aspects should be actively promoted and developed so that they can overcome their own negative aspects by themselves.

2) COMBINING THEORETICAL EDUCATION WITH PRACTICAL TRAINING, AND EDUCATION WITH PRODUCTIVE LABOUR

Combining theoretical education with practical training is an important means for rearing students to be communist revolutionaries equipped with a living, useful knowledge. Theories obtained from books turn into a working knowledge applicable to revolutionary practice, only when their truth is substantiated in practice and they are combined with the ability to apply them.

In school education lessons and lectures should be properly combined with experiments and practical training, so that students will digest all what they have learned in class and develop an ability to apply it in practice. In school education it is especially important to give productive and specialized trainings in an effective way. Productive training at the stage of secondary education should be conducted with a view to bringing the students to acquire the basic technical know-how of modern production as well as technical skills to handle machines, equipment and labour implements. Productive and specialized trainings at the stage of higher education should be conducted with stress on the students' mastering scientific principles and up-to-date technical skills in their respective speciality.

Practice should be intensified in the subjects of study that require skill and dexterity. Practice should be based on scientific theories and principles and conducted systematically and in due order so as to enhance the students' independence.

For the students to acquire a living, comprehensive knowledge in the actual life, visits to old revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites should be arranged according to plan, and inspection tours made regularly to public, cultural and educational establishments, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Education and productive labour should be combined properly.

Productive labour which is the most important form of social practice is a powerful means to transform nature, develop society and educate and remould people. Through productive labour man recognizes and remakes nature and society and transforms his ideological consciousness and qualities. The participation in productive labour by the students who are engaged in academic pursuits independently of productive labour, is of great importance for their own revolutionization and working-classization and for improving the quality of education. Through productive labour the students undergo ideological tempering, model after the revolutionary spirit and organization of the working class, consolidate their knowledge gained at school and cultivate their ability to put it into practice, accumulate experience in the realities, and develop their work skills.

Pedagogical requirements should be fully met in drawing students into productive labour. We must guard against both the tendency to neglect productive labour while leaning only on class work and the tendency to draw students excessively into this labour. Students' productive labour should be organized rationally so that it will be conducive to their education and training.

3) INTENSIFICATION OF ORGANIZED LIFE AND SOCIO-POLITICAL ACTIVITY

In order to train children and students politically and ideologically and educate them in a revolutionary way, it is necessary to intensify their organized life and socio-political activity and combine them closely with class work.

Organized life is a furnace for ideological training and a school for revolutionary education. Through their organized lives in the Juvenile Corps and the League of the Socialist Working Youth, children and students receive ideological education and undergo revolutionary training and cultivate their sense of organization and discipline. Only through a revolutionary organized life will communist revolutionary cadres equipped with lofty ideology and strong organization grow up.

What is important in intensifying the organized life of students is to make sure that children and students participate consciously in the organized life with a correct viewpoint and attitude towards it. Organized life is immediately a political life and a process of maintaining political integrity. Children and students must regard their participation in the organized lives of the JC and LSWY as the greatest honour, as a sacred duty, and must carry out voluntarily and conscientiously the assignments and obligations under the rules of their respective organizations.

In the organized lives of the JC and LSWY criticism should be intensified, while laying the main stress on ideological education. Only the organized life in an atmosphere of criticism can train students politically and ideologically and give them revolutionary education and contribute to bringing up communist revolutionary cadres. Criticism and self-criticism must be intensified among the students and, especially, the meetings to sum up their organized life

must be conducted on a high politico-ideological level.

To intensify the students' organized life, the function and role of JC and LSWY organizations in schools should be enhanced. These organizations are political guardians who protect the students' political integrity and their close educators. They must exert great efforts to protect and control the students' political integrity and to educate and train them politically and ideologically. They should give assignments to the students in keeping with their age, preparedness and psychological characteristics and help them carry them out properly, opportunely review how their assignments have been carried out and give them new assignments, so that every student is always on the move.

It is important to lead students to take part in extensive socio-political activity.

To the students socio-political activity is a practical activity that enables them to apply what they have learned at school to the reality; it is a revolutionary activity that contributes directly to the building of socialism. By drawing the students extensively into socio-political activity, we must train them from their early years to be true masters of society who dedicate themselves to the struggle for the benefit of society and the people, to be competent social and political activists who can educate, organize and mobilize the masses.

The students should be made to form various propaganda teams, such as Party-policy propaganda teams, scientific propaganda teams and sanitary propaganda teams, to explain the Party policy to the masses and widely disseminate scientific and technological knowledge as well as cultural and sanitary knowledge. We should also lead them to step up activities of sanitary guards and greenery guards, as well as various good-conduct campaigns such as the campaign to create JC and LSWY forests and campaign to aid the building of socialism.

Particularly important in the college and university students' socio-political activities is to lead them to take an active part in the three-revolutions-team movement. We must ensure their participation in this movement in a planned way, so that they will actively help the carrying out of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and thereby further temper themselves politically and ideologically.

4) COMBINATION OF SCHOOL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Receiving organizational and systematic education at school, the students are at the same time educated through their life in social surroundings. Therefore, in order to educate the younger generation properly, we should, while strengthening school education, correctly educate the students wherever they receive educative influence, and closely link school and social education.

The combination of these two forms of education is the major characteristic and advantage of socialist education stemming from the nature of the socialist system. In socialist society where the solidarity and cooperation among the working people constitute the basis of social relations and collectivism the basis of social life, school and society have the common goal and interests with regard to the education of the rising generation. This is a firm guarantee for turning the education of the rising generation into a work of the whole society and for closely combining school and social education.

If we are to link school and social education correctly, we should vigorously push ahead with social education on the basis of enhancing the decisive role of school education.

In socialist society social education plays an important role in developing the students to be communist-type men. Social education serves positively for educating the students politically and ideologically and disseminating among them the knowledge of science and technology, literature and arts as well as the techniques of physical culture and sports. We should properly conduct social education to afford a support to school education and to consolidate and supplement the achievements gained in school education.

What is important in strengthening the social education of the students is to enhance the responsibility and role of social educational institutions and make good use of social educational facilities and propaganda and educational media.

Social educational facilities such as the students and children's palaces, students and children's halls, the Juvenile Corps camps and libraries are dependable centres for the education of the students. Relying on these facilities, we should regularly organize political and news lectures, scientific seminars and public discussions and unfold activities of various groups on a wide scale.

Schools and social educational institutions must strengthen their mutual ties, and the teachers and the staff of these institutions must closely work together in the education of students. They must regularly discuss problems of the education of students and exchange experiences and keep step with each other in the education of the students.

Home is a cell of society. While at home, children and youth receive considerable educational influence. We must see to it that their homes are revolutionized and that the socialist way of life is thoroughly established there, so that home life itself will exert revolutionary influence on the students. Their parents must be exemplary in socio-political life and in the building of socialism, and always be frugal and courteous, so that each word they utter and each action they take will be instructive and modelled after by their sons and daughters.

Social environment has great educational influence on children and youth. The content of the broadcasts, press and films must always be revolutionary and a healthy spirit of life fully established in the whole of society, thereby everything the students see and hear in society will be instructive to them.

5) SIMULTANEOUS CONDUCT OF PRESCHOOL, SCHOOL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Socialist education must become an all-round, continued education that educates all members of society throughout their lives from childhood to old age.

The thinking and quality of a man are formed from the cradle, and consolidated and developed all through his life. Man's cognition of the world deepens as the days go by and mankind's knowledge and experience are enriched constantly. In order to train all members of society to be communist-type men equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and profound scientific and technical knowledge, it is essential to educate them uninterruptedly from childhood to old age.

The way of constantly educating all members of society throughout their lives is to properly combine and simultaneously conduct preschool, school and adult education.

The preschool, school and adult education of men are successive stages of education corresponding to the stages of their growth, and make up a continuous process of their education.

Preschool education is the first process of human education. Since a man's thought is formed and his intellectual faculties develop from his childhood, it is important to give him correct education and implant good habits in him from his tender age.

In preschool education the main stress should be placed on laying the foundations for school education. At kindergarten, while laying emphasis on revolutionary ideological and moral education, the children should be given proper education needed for their mental development, and deep attention should be paid to raising their cultural level and building up their bodies. It is particularly important to give one year of compulsory preschool education at a high qualitative level and thus prepare the children well for school education.

Kindergarten education should be conducted to suit the psychological features of the children through a proper combination of varied forms and methods such as lessons by visual aids and demonstration and teaching by songs, dances and games.

School education is the education of men in the most important period of their life. In their young years their world outlook is formed, their faculties of inquiry and cognition are active and their bodies grow quickly.Therefore, school education has a decided bearing on the establishment of the world outlook of men and the formation of their personal qualities.

The fundamental task of school education is to rear all members of the rising generation to be revolutionary cadres armed with a revolutionary world outlook and modern scientific and technological knowledge. Through secondary education the youth should be moulded into men with the skeleton of a revolutionary world outlook and perfect secondary general knowledge, and through higher education, they should be trained to be revolutionary workers firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and modern science and technology.

Adult education is the education of the working people who are engaged in socialist construction. It is of great significance in consolidating and developing their revolutionary world outlook and continually raising their level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards.

Man's ideological consciousness is not immutable, it can change according to conditions and environment. Science and technology do not mark time but continue to develop. Even those who, through school education, have established a revolutionary world outlook and acquired a high level of science and technology, cannot consolidate and develop their revolutionary world outlook and cannot keep abreast of the developing reality, unless they receive continued education. Therefore, adult education should be promoted to consolidate and develop the achievements of school education and to keep raising their cultural and technical standards in conformity with the developing reality.

Adult education deals with the working people whose level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards vary. In our country today the objects of adult education are those who were unable to receive regular schooling in former days but have attained the intellectual level of middle school graduate or so through adult education programme, those who have received secondary education at regular schools, and those who have received higher education.

In order to improve adult education it is necessary to set up various institutions of adult education in keeping with the specific features of the working people at different intellectual levels, so that all of them study under the educational programme suited to their respective level.

Profound attention should also be paid to educating cadres to meet the requirements of the developing reality. While reeducating them through various refresher course systems according to plan, we should make sure that they attend the Saturday studies and Wednesday lectures without fail and regularly study for two hours every day.

We must see that under the slogan of "The whole Party, all people and entire army must study!" a revolutionary habit of study is established throughout the nation and that all members of society, young and old, study and study hard.

4. THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY

Socialist education work can be successful only when it is based on an advanced educational system consonant with the nature of socialist society. The socialist educational system of our country constitutes a basic guarantee for applying the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy in educational work and achieving the objective of socialist education.

The historical roots of our socialist educational system were laid during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we set forth a revolutionary line of education based on the Juche idea and, in pursuance of it, conducted educational work by unique forms and methods. In this course priceless experience was gained in training revolutionaries and our Party's glorious traditions of revolutionary education were established. The new educational system created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle constitutes the prototype of the socialist educational system of our country.

In the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation, we abolished Japanese imperialism's colonial system of slave education and set up a popular, democratic educational system, as part of the socio-economic reforms for the building of a new country. The democratic educational system was further consolidated with the progress of the revolution and construction and gradually developed into a socialist educational system. At the stage of the completion of the socialist revolution and full-scale promotion of socialist construction, the system, content and method of education were reorganized in compliance with the requirements of socialist society and the socialist educational system was fully established.

Our socialist educational system is a revolutionary one which serves the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and communism, and a most popular educational system under which the state bears full responsibility for providing all people with an opportunity of learning.

We should further consolidate, develop and perfect our socialist educational system whose advantages and vitality have been proved beyond dispute in actual life.

1) THE SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The socialist educational system is, in essence, a system of universal compulsory education. Socialist education is an all-people education aimed at training not a small section of people but all members of society into men of a communist type. In our society everyone has the right and obligation to receive education. The educational policy pursued by our Party and state concerning the institution of the educational system, distribution of educational institutions and introduction of free education, is all based on the principle of giving education to all the people without exception.

What is basic to compulsory education is compulsory schooling.

In a short span of time following liberation, we set up a large number of schools at all levels ranging from primary schools to colleges and universities and established a well-regulated democratic educational system and, on this basis, introduced universal compulsory education stage by stage with the advance of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the country's economic foundation. The universal compulsory primary education system was introduced in 1956, the universal compulsory secondary education system in 1958, and then universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967. And since 1972 universal 11-year compulsory education has been in force which gives one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education.

The universal 11-year compulsory education is a free compulsory education which provides a complete general secondary education to all members of the rising generation till they reach the working age. The universal 11-year compulsory education is based on a scientific educational system and the most thoroughgoing free education, and combines general education and technical education on a high level.

Our Party pursues the policy of making all working people study obligatorily in some kind of educational system, while giving compulsory education to the younger generation at regular schools.

Our Party has set up various forms of study-while-working educational systems along with the regular educational system, and managed them admirably to ensure that not only the children of school age but all the working people study without exception. In accordance with the wise policy of the Party all the working people including those adults who were denied an access to learning in the exploiter society in the past are able to receive systematic education, and everyone has attained the cultural and technical level above the standard of middle school graduate. In our country today, under the guidance of the Party and the state all the working people make it a rule to study for further improving their cultural and technical, political and theoretical levels.

The universal compulsory educational system should be further developed and perfected in keeping with the inevitable demands of the building of socialism and communism.

For the consummation of the universal compulsory education system the universal 11-year compulsory education now in force should be further consolidated and, on this basis, com-

pulsory higher education be introduced in the future.

In order to eliminate the distinctions between mental and physical labour and build a communist society, it is necessary to elevate the cultural and technical standards of all members of society considerably and intellectualize the whole of society. Intellectualization of the whole society can be realized only when all members of society study in some kind of higher educational institution. For this, higher education, too, should be made compulsory. Only when even higher education is made compulsory will the universal compulsory education system, as a socialist educational system, be perfected.

For the present we should make preparations for the introduction of compulsory higher education while making efforts to successfully ensure universal 11-year compulsory education. And at a certain stage in the future, we should expand higher educational institutions in a big way and gradually go over to the introduction of compulsory higher education. In increasing the higher educational institutions, the main stress should be laid on the expansion and development of the study-while-working educational system. Then we should see to it that higher education is given to all youths who have received universal 11-year compulsory education, without adversely affecting the labour front of socialist construction.

In order to ensure greater success in universal compulsory education, the educational institutions should be distributed to different areas in a rational way. To correctly distribute educational institutions regionally is of great significance in vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on a nationwide scale, reducing the differences between town and country and developing all regions of the country in a proportionate way.

Educational institutions should be rationally distributed in urban and rural communities and in industrial and agricultural zones by taking into consideration the regional characteristics of the country and the general balance. Higher educational institutions should be distributed on the principle of meeting the state demands for native cadres and building up comprehensive bases of cadre training in all provinces.

It is important to rationally arrange the composition of higher educational institutions by the scientific branches. On the basis of a correct calculation of the state demands for native cadres in each period, universities and colleges and their faculties and courses should be formed properly by the scientific branches, and the sizes of their student bodies determined correctly. In particular, with the progress of socialist and communist construction and the great development of natural science and technology, the proportion of the section of natural science and technology should be markedly greater than that of the liberal arts section.

2) THE SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL FREE EDUCATION

Compulsory education becomes genuine only when it is given free of charge. The compulsory education which is not guaranteed by free education cannot be called compulsory education. What fundamentally distinguishes the compulsory education in socialist society from the so-called "compulsory education" in capitalist society lies in the fact that the expenses of educational work are borne by the state to actually provide the people with the right and freedom to study. State-financed universal free education is possible only in socialist society where the means of production and educational facilities are owned by the state and the people and the interests of the state and the people in education work coincide with each other.

The most thoroughgoing free education is ensured in our country on the principle that the state assumes full responsibility for the education of the people.

Immediately after liberation when the economic situation in our country was very difficult, we already took measures to exempt the children of poor families from tuition fees and provide the students of specialized schools and colleges and universities with state scholarships. In the postwar years universal compulsory primary education and universal compulsory secondary education were free. In 1959 state-financed universal free education was introduced in all educational institutions of our country.

Now we give universal 11-year compulsory education entirely free of charge and give free education to all children and students studying at educational institutions of all levels from kindergarten to institution of higher learning. Not only school education but also all forms of social education are free, and adult education for cadres and working people is also given at state expense. The proportion of educational expenses in our state budget of expenditures is very great, and it is on the systematic increase from year to year.

Our system of state-financed universal free education is firmly guaranteed by the popular policy of our Party and state which stint nothing for the education of the rising generation and the training of native cadres and by the ever-growing independent national economy.

With the development of education work and the consolidation of the economic foundations of the country, the state should build up educational institutions and facilities better, supply all students with textbooks and school things free of charge and bear even the expenses of the students for their collective life in hostels.

3) THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF STUDYING WHILE WORKING

The educational system of studying while working is a superior educational system which enables the working people in different branches of socialist construction to study under some kind of educational system while continuing with their productive activities and their own work.

Besides the regular educational system, our Party set up the spare-time educational system on the principle of giving education not only to the rising generation but also to the working people including workers and peasants and to the entire people without exception, and steadily developed it to meet the demands of the realities. Today, this educational system consists of educational forms such as working people's senior middle school, factory higher specialized school, factory college, correspondence and evening courses and the regular study system of cadres and working people.

This educational system makes it possible for the working people to continue their study without leaving their posts of socialist construction, thereby ensuring success in all-people education.

The regular educational system alone is not enough to realize all-people education, since there are working people who enjoyed no opportunity of learning in the former exploiter society, the regular educational system is limited in its scale and term of education, and educational work and socialist construction need to be pushed forward simultaneously. The educational system of studying while working, along with the regular educational system, provides an opportunity of learning to all our people and makes it possible to give schooling to all people continuously while energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction. In our country today there is no one without education and none gives up his studies halfway; everyone continues his study all through his life. Herein lie the correctness of our Party's educational policy of developing the full-time educational system and the spare-time educational system simultaneously, and one of the great advantages of the spare-time educational system.

The educational system of studying while working makes it possible to train large numbers of competent cadres equipped with a firm revolutionary world outlook and versed in both theory and practice, and it closely combines educational work with socialist construction.

Those studying under the spare-time educational system are student-producers and functionaries on the job. Mainly engaged in practical activities, they study theories in compliance with the urgent requirements of revolutionary practice, and directly apply the theories they have learned to their practical activities for socialist construction. For them, study and practical activities are an integrated whole. The educational work through the spare-time educational system is fully in accord with the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, and it is a very effective way of bringing up competent revolutionary workers required in socialist and communist society.

As almost all the spare-time schools are attached to the regular educational institutions

and production enterprises, teachers, education facilities and conditions for experiments and practical training are easily available. Besides, the spare-time educational system does not affect the problem of manpower in socialist construction, for it enables the students to study without being detached from productive activities and from their own work.

We should give full play to the superiority of the educational system of studying while on the job and further develop it in conformity with the demands of the developing realities.

Since universal 11-year compulsory education is in effect, the system of working people's senior middle school will become unnecessary in due course of time, and the higher educational system and regular study system of cadres and working people will remain in the future as the basic form under the spare-time educational system. In order to give higher education to all members of society in accordance with the Party policy of intellectualizing the whole of society, it is necessary to further expand and strengthen the higher educational system of studying while working. In particular, factory colleges should be further expanded, their educational work improved and farm colleges set up in the rural areas to give higher education to the rural functionaries and agricultural workers.

4) THE STATE SYSTEM OF BRINGING UP AND EDUCATING CHILDREN

In order to bring up children to be masters of society and reserves of communist builders, they should be reared and educated collectively in modern facilities from childhood. If children are brought up collectively, they are accustomed to organizational and disciplined life and develop collectivist ideas and communist moral quality from childhood, and this greatly helps their mental development and physical growth.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have always devoted great efforts to the work of bringing up children under public care. After liberation we set up nurseries and kindergartens in towns, factories, enterprises and state farms and operated them with large state funds, and thus established a system of bringing up and educating children under public care. Even in the difficult circumstances of the Fatherland Liberation War, the work of bringing up children under public care was not discontinued, but such epochal measures as setting up a large number of baby homes and orphanages and rearing war orphans there were taken. After the foundations of an independent national economy were laid and the socialist system established in the postwar years, the state work for nursing and educating the children entered the stage of full-scale development. With the planned investment of funds by the state and through a movement involving the whole society, numerous modernly-equipped nurseries and kindergartens were built everywhere in town and country and their operation was improved systematically.

This led to the establishment in our country of a solid socialist system of nursing and educating children, under which all the preschool children are brought up collectively in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Our state system of bringing up and educating children is the most progressive system of nursing and bringing up the children which embodies the communist principles in rearing children.

Bringing up children collectively under public care is an important communist policy. Socialist and communist society is a society based on collectivism, and collective education is the basic form of training communist-type men. Only by nursing and educating children collectively in social surroundings is it possible to rear them to be men with truly communist quality.

That the state and society bear the expenses of nursing and educating children, is also based on the communist principle. In our country the work of bringing up and educating the children is conducted entirely at state and public expense, and in this connection, all children enjoy completely equal state and social benefits, irrespective of the occupations of their parents and the quantity and quality of the labour they put in.

The state system of nursing and educating the children should be consolidated and developed further still.

The institutions for bringing up and educating children should be further modernized and managed well, and the level of nursing and educating children be raised steadily on the basis of socialist pedagogy. In order to rear and educate the children better and actively guarantee the social activities of women, the weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens should be established step by step and operated on an extensive scale.

Supply service to the nurseries and kindergartens should be further improved. A well-regulated state system of supply to the nurseries and kindergartens should be established and foodstuffs, playthings, teaching tools and furnishings, medicaments and nursing facilities needed in bringing up and educating children should be supplied adequately.

5. THE DUTY AND ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, GUIDANCE AND ASSISTANCE TO EDUCATION

The educational work in socialist society is an honourable and important revolutionary task assigned to the educational institutions and educationists. In socialist society educational work is a Party and state work and a concern of the whole society. In order to carry on socialist education smoothly, the functions of educational institutions and the role of educational workers should be enhanced and the Party guidance, state support and social assistance to educational work should be realized firmly.

1) THE MISSION AND DUTY OF SCHOOL

In socialist society school is the base for revolutionization and the centre of the cultural revolution. Through educational work school contributes to the ideological and cultural revolutions.

The mission of school in socialist society is to bring up the rising generation into men of a communist type and create native cadres on the basic principles of socialist pedagogy.

Bringing up the new generation to be communist-type men is a work for the everlasting prosperity of the country. The rising generation represents the future of the country and is the successor to the revolutionary cause. After all, the future of the country and the revolution depends on how the new generation is brought up.

Bringing up native cadres is a decisive guarantee for energetically promoting the revolution and construction. Cadres decide everything. Without cadres well prepared politically and ideologically, and technically and practically, we cannot successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society nor can we rapidly develop the economy, culture, science and technology of the country.

School should actively contribute to the cause of socialism and communism by working efficiently to rear the new generation into men of a communist type and to train native cadres.

In order to fully discharge its mission, school should correctly organize and carry out the work of educational administration before anything else.

What is fundamental in educational administration is to ensure that the work of educating the students go through the necessary pedagogical processes exactly.

The first process in the pedagogical processes is to map out the education programme. The educational administrative organs and institutions of higher learning should draw up education programmes well on the basic principle of socialist pedagogy and in conformity with the demands of our revolution and the actual conditions of our country and with the processes of the development of the ideological consciousness of men and the law governing the processes of acquiring science and technology, and should correctly carry them out.

The educational administration of schools should give guidance to the teachers so that they may make adequate preparations for teaching. The cardinal point in preparing for teaching is to map out good teaching plans. The educational administration of schools should check up the teaching plans drawn up by the

teachers without fail and complete them through collective discussion. When teaching new subjects and giving lectures on new problems, model lectures or demonstration lectures should be organized without fail.

The educational administration of schools should guide the teachers so that they teach the students well what is set forth in the education programmes.

The key problem in the guidance of instruction work is to maintain the political and ideological principles and scientific accuracy in teaching. The educational administration should see to it that teachers thoroughly establish Juche in instruction work and base the lessons strictly on the Party policy and impart to the students working knowledge useful for the revolution and construction. Besides, the latest achievements of science and technology should be introduced quickly to further enrich the content of teaching and to steadily raise the scientific and theoretical level of instruction.

The educational administration should guide the teachers so that they improve the methods of teaching and correctly give all forms of lessons envisaged in the teaching schedule including lecture, discussion about subjects, experiment and practice and preparation of papers on subjects.

The educational administration should regularly examine and take note of how much the students have digested what they have learned and organize the work of improving their scholarly performance.

Regularizing and standardizing school work is an important task of the educational administration.

This means that educational work should be conducted in conformity with the requirements of the scientifically-arranged pedagogical processes and that the revolutionary system and discipline is established in school.

A scientific system of educational administrative guidance should be established in school; educational work be geared up thoroughly to the demands of the pedagogical processes; and the whole work of the school educational administration from the drawing up of educational plans to their implementation, should be organized and guided in a unified way.

Strict educational discipline of correctly carrying out the education programme should be established in school. Correct implementation of the education programme is a legal task assigned to school and the first and foremost educational discipline. School should establish the revolutionary discipline of exactly implementing the education programme and unconditionally and thoroughly carry out teaching schedules and teaching programmes.

School should guide the extra-curricular activities and political and organizational life of the students with responsibility.

In socialist society school is entirely responsible for the education of the students. That is why school should be responsible not only for teaching work but also for the extra-curricular activities of the students, and should properly organize and guide not only the studies of the students but also their organizational life and socio-political activities.

Educational environment of school should be arranged well and school should be managed assiduously.

Arranging good educational environment and assiduously managing school is of importance in correctly discharging the mission and role of school as the organ for ideological education and the base for the cultural revolution and in training the students to be fine workers who are learned and enlightened and manage the economic life of the country frugally.

Educational environment of school should be arranged in a way befitting the organ for the ideological revolution and conducive to the education of the students. In school all educational environment should be created so that it can contribute to cultivating the students with fidelity to the Party, helping them deeply realize the correctness and vitality of the Party policy and enhancing their revolutionary consciousness. Moreover, school should be built up in such a way as to help the students to consolidate what they have learned and know the realities of the country.

School should be built up like the base of the

cultural revolution and be managed assiduously. In school, classrooms, study rooms, laboratories and all other facilities should be managed in a cultured way, a mass-based management system should be established and all the teaching staff and students should participate in the work of assiduously managing school as masters.

2) THE POSITION AND ROLE OF TEACHERS

Teachers are directly in charge of educational work. In our society they are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be successors to the revolution and Communists. The quality of the young people, heirs to the revolution and the future of the country, depends on how teachers fulfil their honourable mission. Teachers are responsible for the future of the country before the Party and the revolution.

The primary task of teachers is to teach well. Teaching is the primary revolutionary task assigned to them. Teachers must teach the students well and, at the same time, responsibly guide them in their studies and life after school.

In order to educate the rising generation properly, teachers must thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves before anything else.

Unless teachers are revolutionized and working-classized, they cannot revolutionize and working-classize their charges; and unless they are Communists themselves, they cannot train their charges to be Communists.

The basic means for revolutionizing teachers is to strengthen their political organized life. Teachers should strengthen their organized life in Party and working people's organizations and intensify criticism in particular.

Teachers must steadily temper themselves through practical revolutionary activities. Educational work is their major practical activity. They should put their talents and energies into educational work and, in this course, temper themselves politically and ideologically. They should go among the workers and farmers to actively carry on their socio-political activities and spread science and technology among them while learning from them.

Teachers must steadily raise their qualifications.

The qualifications of teachers decide the quality of education. To teach well, teachers must not only be steadfast politically and ideologically but also have high scientific and theoretical qualifications. If they are to teach one, they must know ten.

Teachers must first acquaint themselves well with the Party policy and be versed in their respective speciality. They should also have the knowledge of various fields, including the elementary scientific knowledge, and know well the internal and external situation, the specific conditions in our country and educational theory and methods. College and university teachers must have academic degrees or titles in the subjects they major in, and teachers in common education should all become qualified teachers.

In order to raise their qualifications teachers must establish the revolutionary habit of study. All teachers must study regularly, study energetically and read a great deal.

It is necessary to strengthen the organizational work and guidance to raise the qualifications of teachers. Model and demonstration lectures, scientific discussions and meetings for exchanging experiences should be organized frequently, and state examinations held regularly to test and judge teachers' qualifications.

In order to bring up students to be communist revolutionary cadres, the role of LSWY and JC instructors at school should be enhanced.

LSWY and JC instructors at school must directly organize and guide the organized lives of students and pupils in the LSWY and JC and train and protect them politically. They should be responsible educators who guide the life of students and pupils after school.

The role of nursery school and kindergarten teachers should be raised.

Nursery school and kindergarten teachers are

social caretakers and educators of children. They should bring up and educate the youngsters in communism and pave the way for preschool children to school education.

The training of teachers must be strengthened.

A well-regulated system should be established to train teachers and high priority given to teacher training. Teacher-training centres such as normal and teachers' colleges are "seedbeds" for the education of the younger generation. Only when teacher-training centres educate their students proficiently can they turn out excellent teachers prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technologically; only then can all children and students be brought up to be able revolutionary workers. Good boys and girls should be selected and admitted to teacher-training colleges and the level of teaching raised decisively at these colleges.

Teacher-training institutions must also pay great attention to the training of school LSWY and JC instructors and nursery and kindergarten teachers.

Teachers on the active list should be reeducated tirelessly. A system should be established to reeducate the teachers, and teachers in active service reeducated according to plan so as to keep their qualifications always in step with the requirements of the developing reality. Short training courses in teaching should be organized regularly, the integrity of instruction ensured and its quality raised constantly.

3) THE PARTY GUIDANCE OF EDUCATION

Strengthening the Party guidance of education is a decisive guarantee for developing socialist education fully into a Party and working-class education and successfully solving all problems arising in educational work.

Party guidance of education is, in essence, a guidance based on politics, a political guidance. The central task in the Party guidance of education is to fully apply the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy in educational work and properly control and guide educational work, so that the Party's educational policy is implemented correctly.

Party organizations must, above all, control and guide educational work at school. School is the basic unit of education of students. Party organizations must always be informed of the work of schools and guide them so that they may carry on educational work to suit the demands of the Party and the interests of the revolution.

Party organizations must give proper guidance to the work of educational administration organs. The Party's educational policy is concretized and put into effect by these organs. Party organizations should guide them to raise their role to correctly implement the Party's educational policy and strengthen the state guidance of educational work.

It is necessary to build up the ranks of teachers solidly and work with them properly. Party organizations must build up the teaching staff firmly with good people who are closely armed with the Party's monolithic ideology and have a firm working-class stand and high scientific and theoretical qualifications. Among teachers there must be no one who has not established the Party's monolithic ideological system.

Party organizations must tighten teachers' political organized life and buckle down to their ideological education. In this way, they will guide all teachers to strive to revolutionize and working-classize themselves and improve their scientific and theoretical qualifications and display a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activity in the education of the rising generation.

Work with students must be done well. The chief revolutionary task assigned to students is to study well. Party organizations should guide students to regard studies as their primary revolutionary task and study energetically. A revolutionary habit of study must be established particularly among university and college students. Thus, all of them will be well versed in their specialized subjects and master at least one foreign language and acquire all necessary qualifications of native cadres before graduation.

Party organizations must responsibly guide

the organized and ideological life of students and direct great efforts to their political education and organizational tempering.

Party organizations must lead LSWY and JC organizations at school to perform their role satisfactorily. They should appoint good persons as LSWY and JC instructors at school and always educate them well. They also must see that LSWY organizations at all levels direct their main efforts to work with school children and student youth, and must intensify their guidance of school LSWY and JC organizations.

Party organizations must correctly direct the student enrolment of colleges and universities on Party and working-class principles. Institutions of higher learning must admit young people who have completed secondary education and have been tempered through work or in the army, are fully prepared ideologically to serve the Party and the revolution and are good at their studies.

In order to intensify the Party guidance of higher education, Party committees in colleges and universities must enhance their role.

Higher learning institutions have large bodies of teachers and student Party members, and departments and chairs and students have their own Party organizations. These institutions organize and carry out independently all kinds of work of educational administration beginning with the charting of education programmes. Therefore, raising the role of their Party committees to properly guide all their work, is a major guarantee for success in the work of higher education.

The principal task facing university and college Party committees is to firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party among the teachers and students and train all students to be able cadres, fine builders of communism, as required by the Party. These Party committees should responsibly organize and conduct the work of implementing the Party's educational policy and collectively discuss all important problems confronting universities and colleges, adopt proper measures and carry them out successfully. The Party committees must solidly build up their organizations and LSWY organizations in universities and colleges, raise their function and role and always control and guide the organized and ideological life of the teachers and students.

4) STATE GUARANTEE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK

Enormous indeed are the material needs of socialist education which lets all members of society study. Also, socialist education needs modern conditions for education. Only when a state based on a strong independent socialist economy responsibly guarantees educational work, can the tremendous material needs of education be met and modern educational conditions provided.

The state must steadily increase investments in education and adequately provide all conditions needed for education.

The state must give precedence to the construction of school buildings in keeping with the increasing number of students and the requirements of the developing reality and build fine school laboratories and bases for practice. It must also amply provide textbooks, school things, various teaching tools and furnishings, and continue to improve and modernize them. It should build up the centres producing educational apparatuses and materials to supply them according to plans.

The state must build up good social educational establishments. It must construct many modern social educational establishments, including the students and children's halls and the JC camps.

In socialist society all members of society must take part in educational work and the whole society must render active support to this work. In socialist society all working people should be educators of the young people and ensure educational work.

The working people, as parents of students, should always guide and help their sons and daughters in their studies and pay deep attention to the social education of all children and youth.

We should conduct a widespread campaign

for social support to lay the material foundations of schools. All factories, enterprises and cooperative farms should become supporters' organizations to give actively material and manpower aid to the adjacent schools. Publishing houses, factories and enterprises must send new books, machines and equipment preferentially to schools, if they are needed for educational work.

* * *

It is a sacred and honourable revolutionary duty for Communists to conduct educational work well. This constitutes an important guarantee for the victory of the revolution and gives promise of a brilliant future for the prospering fatherland. We should develop socialist education to new heights on the basis of the successes already achieved in our educational work.

We should train all members of the new generation to be dependable builders of communism by educating them properly, and thus make them fine successors to our revolution. We should make a new turn in training our own cadres to meet the demands of the developing reality and train more able cadres actively serving the revolution and construction. We should establish the revolutionary habit of study across the nation and lead all members of society to work while studying and study while working to steadily raise their cultural and technical attainments.

The correctness of our Party's educational policy has already been proved clearly in practice. We will carry through the Theses on Socialist Education which embodies the Party's educational policy, and thus achieve greater successes in socialist education.

The Non-Aligned Countries and All the Peoples of the World Advocating Independence Should Form a United Front against All Forms of Dominating Forces

Speech of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Made at the Pyongyang Mass Meeting in Welcome of Comrade JOSIP BROZ TITO, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(August 28, 1977)

Esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito,

Dear guests from Yugoslavia,

Comrades and friends,

The people of all walks of life in our capital have today turned out to this stadium to welcome esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito in a joyful festive mood.

I take this meaningful opportunity to warmly welcome once again the visit of our close friend Comrade President to our country.

This unprecedentedly beautiful, magnificent scene presented today in Pyongyang is a vivid expression of our high respect and fraternal feelings for Comrade Josip Broz Tito who has struggled for the cause of the working class and the freedom and liberation of his fatherland and people since his youthful days, and for the Yugoslav people.

This is a mighty demonstration of friendship and unity between the peoples of the socialist countries developing on the basis of independence and is an excellent symbol of friendship and solidarity between the member states of the non-aligned movement marching shoulder to shoulder towards the common goal of independence.

Both Korea and Yugoslavia have maintained independence and worked out their destinies by their own efforts.

Our two peoples take pride in the fact that all our successes in the internal and external activities are fruits of the independent line and they are firmly determined to accomplish their Juche-oriented revolutionary cause to the end.

Ours is an era of independence, and it is a universal truth to maintain independence in the revolution and construction.

Following the contemporary trend of independence, the socialist forces, the national liberation movement, the working-class movement and the democratic movement are growing steadily.

The Non-Alignment which appeared on the stage of history as a great political force reflecting the strong trend of independence has become a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times.

With the development of socialism on a world-wide scale and the expansion and strengthening of the Non-Alignment, the world revolutionary forces have decisively gained in strength, whereas the imperialist reactionary forces have become extremely weakened.

According to its law of development history is moving on inexorably towards the victory of the people's cause for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

The process of the historical change today when the world is being transformed, is constantly attended by a fierce struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces, between the peoples of various countries advocating independence and the old and new dominating forces.

The imperialist reactionary forces are making desperate efforts to get clear of their decay and ruin and are more viciously engaged in all kinds of plots and manoeuvres as the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world is becoming more serious.

Resorting to another trick, the imperialists are ostensibly exhibiting the signboard of "peace" with a louder noise. In fact, however, they are stepping up preparations for aggression and war.

In this connection we should be especially vigilant against the moves of the forces of imperialism, neo-colonialism and dominationism that are engaged in biddings for bigger shares everywhere in the world and trying to draw the non-aligned countries to their sides to put under their domination and control and split and disintegrate the non-aligned movement and other revolutionary forces of the world.

But no force on this earth can reverse the trend of history.

In order to cope with the prevailing situation the non-aligned countries and all the peoples of the world advocating independence should form a united front against all forms of dominating forces and resolutely repulse their machinations for division, disintegration and scrambling.

The socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' parties should promote cohesion and cooperation by finding out common denominators on condition of standing against imperialism, supporting the national-liberation struggle in colonies and the international working-class movement, continuing the building of socialism and refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of other parties and countries.

The non-aligned countries must prevent split and defend unity, and the differences and disputes arising among the non-aligned nations should be solved through consultation on the principle of organically combining their national interests with the interests of the Non-Alignment as a whole and strengthening their unity.

The non-aligned nations, the developing countries should ensure the unity of action to establish a new international economic order; and even if they have a temporary economic difficulty, they should never be lured by the "aid" given by the foreign dominating forces which is something in the nature of causing illness and then administering medicine; and they should, on no account, be deceived by the latter's mischief-making, splitting tricks.

We will bravely surmount all obstacles lying in the way of advance and continue to march forward along the road of victory, by resolutely countering, with the strategy of unity, the manoeuvres to alienate and divide the progressive forces of the world and destroy them one by one.

To divide and rule is originally a well-worn device of the imperialists and colonialists.

That is why the imperialists are also pursuing the policy of dividing our country into "two Koreas" for good.

We will never tolerate any attempt to split our people into two because we have been living as a homogeneous nation through history.

This time Comrade President has affirmed on many occasions that he will, in the future, too, oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and do everything to support and encourage the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a great encouragement to our people.

Esteemed Comrade President,

Korea and Yugoslavia have fought shoulder to shoulder for the common cause of the international working class and the oppressed nations, as socialist countries adhering to independence and as members of the Non-Alignment.

At the talks and conversations held on several occasions by now we have exchanged very useful opinions on a number of questions now confronting the international communist and working-class movements and the non-aligned movement and other international problems of common concern, the question of strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two countries and the question of Korea's reunification, and reached an unbreakable agreement.

We have made a firm promise to expand and develop in future the friendship and cooperation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples in all of the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields and make greater joint efforts to strengthen and develop the international communist and working-class movements and the non-aligned movement.

Our visit to your country in 1975 and your present visit to our country are striking proof that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are in full bloom, and they will go down as the most brilliant event in the history of brotherly friendship between our two peoples.

This constitutes a great contribution to promoting the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world who stand for independence.

We are extremely happy that the visit of Comrade President to our country is registering successes.

Our people will continue to fight with vigour for the final victory of the cause of class emancipation, national liberation and human liberation in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the international working class, with the non-aligned peoples, with the progressive peoples of Europe and all peoples of the world advocating independence, and will render an active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, dominationism, racism and Zionism.

In conclusion, at this place where the feeling of welcome is running high in endless waves, I sincerely wish you, our intimate friend Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, to continue to lead the Yugoslav people energetically in good health and achieve still greater success in the struggle for the independent development and prosperity of your country.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples!

Long live the solidarity of the peoples of the world advocating independence!

I Wish the Korean People New Successes in the Further Development of the Socialist Society and in the Realization of Their Inalienable Right to the Reunification of Korea in the Conditions of Peace and Independence

Speech of Comrade JOSIP BROZ TITO Delivered at the Pyongyang Mass Meeting
(August 28, 1977)

Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Esteemed Comrade Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee,
Dear citizens of Pyongyang,

Allow me to thank you most cordially for this very friendly mark of attention.

I wish in particular to thank you, Comrade President Kim Il Sung, for your very kind words addressed to our country and to the peoples of Yugoslavia, as well as to me personally.

I also address my warmest thanks to all the citizens of Pyongyang, whose honorary citizen I have become today, for the unforgettable expressions of friendship extended to us at every step.

I warmly greet all the participants in this magnificent gathering, all those who will take part in this—I am convinced—very beautiful performance we are going to see. To all participants, in particular to the youngest ones, I express our feelings of deep gratitude for the trouble they took to present in such a colourful and symbolic way the struggle and socialist construction in our two countries, as well as our friendship.

For all of us this is a memorable experience, which confirms the deep mutual respect and genuine friendship existing between the peoples of our two independent, socialist and non-aligned countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you all the most cordial greetings from the citizens of our capital city Belgrade and from all our peoples.

We are well acquainted with the diligence of one million of your capital's inhabitants and the outstanding successes that you have recorded in the construction of the new and modern Pyongyang. Even during this brief stay of ours, we have been able to acquaint ourselves in part with the results of your staunch work and I am indeed pleased to state that we are highly impressed with all that you have accomplished.

We know that Pyongyang was totally destroyed during the war, levelled to the ground, and that you had to rebuild everything with immense difficulties in the process. You have built indeed a beautiful and a modern city, with magnificent buildings, wide boulevards, schools, hospitals. We see that your city also has a strong industrial base and good facilities for a further all-round development. You may rightly be proud of your achieved results. Therefore, I wish to express our appreciation and our sympathies to the working class and to all the citizens of Pyongyang for their efforts and working enthusiasm with which they have been building their happy future.

We very well know—since after our victorious revolution we had to begin literally from scratch—that all this is a result of self-sacrifice and dedicated work of your working people, of your working class, the leadership and constant care of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

All you have done is therefore so close and understandable to us since our capital city Belgrade was also heavily demolished in the war. Already in the first attack and air raids, Hitler's invaders destroyed much of what we had. But they could neither crush nor stifle the heroic spirit of resistance of the freedom-loving Belgrade and of other cities and villages all over our country.

Our whole country was ruined during the war. Although in addition to material damage we also suffered extensive human losses, after the war we became even stronger and more united, more resolute to follow the road of socialist development and independence, to safeguard and consolidate the achievements of our revolution.

We have come to visit your beautiful country guided by sincere wishes to contribute, for our part, to the promotion of the friendly co-operation between our peoples. We are sincerely glad to see that this co-operation and friendship between our two countries is being strengthened day in, day out. All this has been accomplished through patient work, profound mutual respect for independence and equality. Besides the closeness of our liberation and revolutionary struggle in the past, we are also linked together by our devotion to socialism and non-alignment. By our adherence to the movement of non-aligned countries, we have been rendering a great contribution to independence of peoples and countries, to development of new, more just political and economic international relations, to the cause of progress and peace in the world.

Today no one will contradict the fact that the world needs peace. But there will be, nor can there be, a genuine peace unless the problems besetting the international community are resolved, unless existing hotbeds of crises are extinguished and the flare-ups of new ones prevented. It is for this reason that we extend full support to all peoples fighting for freedom and independence, for peace and progress in the world.

Allow me, dear comrades and friends, to thank you once again for this magnificent performance. At the same time I wish you new successes in the further development of the socialist society, in the further assertion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, above all, in the realization of the inalienable right of your people to the reunification of Korea in the conditions of peace and independence.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend our most beautiful wishes to Comrade President Kim Il Sung on his birthday anniversary celebrated this year.

His name is inseparably linked with your achievements in the struggle for your national liberation and overall changes, for socialism and national reunification.

May the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continue to prosper in all areas and to register further progress.

Long live the friendship and co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Letter Addressed to the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG

We Reverentially Address This Letter to the Respected and Beloved President KIM IL SUNG

Today, we present at the grand International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang, the capital of Chollima Korea which is the land of morning calm, have the great honour of reverentially addressing this letter to you, the great President.

The current International Seminar is of greater significance since it has been held in the cradle of Juche at a worthwhile time when the people's revolutionary struggle is going on with greater vigour than ever before under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Seminar was attended by 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries of the five continents and 4 international organizations.

All of us attending the Seminar with a lofty aspiration and ardent desire to deeply study and grasp the Juche idea are filled with absolute trust in and infinite reverence for President Kim Il Sung who created this great idea and has made a brilliant contribution to the development of human thought and the revolutionary cause of the people.

The immortal Juche idea is a great guiding idea of the revolution and construction correctly reflecting the requirement of our age, the era of independence, when the popular masses, once oppressed and humiliated, have emerged as the masters of the world and are shaping their destinies independently and creatively.

The esteemed President initiated for the first time in history the great Juche idea based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything, brought about a revolutionary change in the development of human thought and illuminated the straight road to an independent and creative life for the working masses free from all sorts of subordination.

The creation of the Juche idea has enriched the treasure-house of the progressive human thought with new original thoughts and theories and furnished a guideline that gives correct answers to all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction of a new society in our era.

The Juche idea is a scientific theory that lights a new bright world freed from exploitation, oppression and all sorts of subordination and indicates the straight path to it; it is a powerful weapon that makes the people the genuine master of their destiny.

You, President, exercising your extraordinary art of leadership, excellently embodied the Juche idea in the revolution and construction and performed great exploits.

In the cradle of Juche we saw for ourselves the brilliant reality of this country and came to realize more clearly that thanks to the great idea and outstanding leadership, Korea wrought miracles brilliantly embroidering the 20th century. And we cannot repress our admiration at the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved President who personally brought about a great change of history.

The great President defeated the enemies, remade nature and transformed society by arming the Korean people with the Juche idea, organizing and mobilizing the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses and thus built a paradise of the people in Juche Korea, land of glory.

Under the outstanding leadership of the great President Korea fulfilled the task of industrialization in a matter of 14 years and is developing the economy with credit at the speed of Chollima by her own effort and technique and mainly with her own raw materials, relying on the solid independent economy.

Though a severe economic crisis sweeps the capitalist world, the Korean economy keeps developing along the road of self-sustenance. This instills into us a great strength and confidence.

Along with the ever-leaping Korean economy, the most advanced compulsory education that gives free education to the entire people and brings up the rising generation to be the useful and civilized powerful men with the firm revolutionary world outlook, many-sided knowledge and sound physical strength, the system of free medical service where the state responsibly takes care of the people's health, the revolutionary, emotional and beautiful Juche-based art and the most advanced social system under which the people are masters of the country, everything serves the people and the people is well off evenly and enjoy genuine happiness—all this, we clearly realize, is the valuable fruition of the sagacious leadership of you, President.

You, the respected and beloved President are a brilliant paragon of a leader of the people who is always among the people to share sweets and bitters with them and gives everybody infinite joy and happiness, showing warm, paternal love and deep favours.

We have come to realize clearly that the great happiness the Korean people are enjoying today was provided by the lofty virtues and benevolent love of you, the great President who bring up the people to be the revolutionary fighters and take warm care of them and that the invincible force of the Korean people is based on their firm politico-ideological unity rallied around the respected and beloved President with one ideology and intention.

The Korean people is fighting and advancing along the one road of the glorious revolution, full of firm confidence in the future and victory. Their lofty politico-ideological traits boundlessly move us.

Under the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved President the Juche idea has been translated into great reality in Korea and throws its radiant rays.

For its greatness and validity, today the Juche idea is widely spreading as the days go by all over continents on the globe across the longitude and latitude and arousing warm support and sympathy of the peoples of the world who are advancing along the road of independence.

To follow the Juche idea is an irresistible current of the times.

You, the great President not only brightly illumine the road ahead of the human emancipation with the radiant rays of the Juche idea but also give every sincere assistance and encouragement to the world peoples in the sacred struggle for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society and have devoted and are devoting all your energies and wisdom to the victory in the world revolution .

Therefore, the world revolutionaries and progressive peoples highly appreciate and pay tribute to the immortal world-historic contribution made by you, esteemed President, to the development of the revolutionary thought of mankind and your tireless efforts for the cause of the world revolution.

You, the respected and beloved President enjoy boundless respect and love of the world people and the august name of President Kim Il Sung spreads like legend as the celebrated thinker and theoretician, great master of art of leadership and hero for all ages.

We extend greatest honour and warmest thanks to you, respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung who have led the popular masses to victory and glory, breaking the path full of grimmest trials with your gifted wisdom and an extraordinary capacity for leadership, and have been devoting yourself entirely to the happiness of the people and the victory of the revolutionary cause.

On the occasion of this International Seminar, we are firmly resolved to more deeply study and grasp the Juche idea founded by the great President and to devote ourselves to the sacred revolutionary cause of the peoples who are advancing under the banner of independence.

We are firmly convinced that under the seasoned and energetic leadership of the great President, the Korean people will achieve greater victories and successes in their strenuous struggle to carry out the ambitious programme of the grand socialist construction and win the final victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche.

As you, President, have taught, to reunify the divided country is the most pressing national task for embodying the Juche idea throughout Korea as well as a common cause of the world peoples.

During our stay in Korea, we keenly realized how earnestly and strongly the Korean people aspires and desires their country's reunification and that Korea must be reunified only in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification set forth by the great President.

We resolutely oppose and reject the criminal "two Koreas" plot of US imperialism and its stooges and will strive in every way to actively support and encourage the Korean people in the sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

In conclusion, we attendants of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea, express once again our deep reverence for you, esteemed President, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, and, carrying our unanimous desire, reverentially wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung for the reunification, prosperity and development of Korea, the ultimate victory of the world revolution and for the everlasting happiness of the people.

Attendants of the International Seminar
on the Juche Idea

September 17, 1977

PYONGYANG DECLARATION

Of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea

The International Seminar on the Juche Idea has been held with splendor in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between September 14 and 17, 1977 amid the great expectation and interest of the progressive people who are forging ahead under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Seminar was attended by 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries of the world and 4 international organizations.

The Seminar heard the great successes attained in studying the Juche idea and in the struggle for independence and self-sustenance, and exchanged invaluable experiences.

Considering that the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang achieved the anticipated results in conformity with the aspirations and expectations of the world progressive people, the attendants of the Seminar express satisfaction with this.

We consider that the Seminar also marked another milestone in the work of deepening the understanding and study of the Juche idea and in applying it successfully to our life.

We believe that the Seminar powerfully inspired the people in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society and made a great contribution to deepening the understanding among the world progressive people and to strengthening their unity and cooperation.

The attendants of the Seminar stressed that ours is a new era of history, the era of independence, in which the people, once oppressed and humiliated, have emerged as masters of the world and are hewing out their destinies independently and creatively.

Peoples of many countries on the globe call for independence and are waging a struggle against all forms of subjugation. Days have gone never to return when the imperialists and colonialists oppressed and plundered people at will and held sway over the destiny of the people. It is the main trend of our times which no force can hold in check that the world people call for independence and many countries take the road of independence.

The attendants of the Seminar unanimously emphasized that the Juche idea, as a mirror of the demands of our times, is a great guiding idea of the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea is a scientific theory that gives correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction in our times and an invincible banner that leads the people to victory.

The Juche idea expounds in a scientific way the

position and role of man in the world, thus giving a most correct understanding of nature and society and a powerful weapon for realizing and transforming the world. By the Juche idea, the masses of the people came to grasp the truth that they are masters of their destinies and are capable of shaping their destinies; they have got rid of flunkeyism, dogmatism and all other ideas of slavish submission and come to possess the consciousness of being the masters of their destinies and a firm faith in their strength.

The Juche idea indicates the way for the popular masses to accomplish the cause of national, class and human emancipation and build an independent and creative life by their own efforts.

The Juche idea provides the popular masses, the creators of history, with a powerful method for doing their responsibility and role as the masters of the revolution and construction and giving full play to their inexhaustible creative ingenuity and wisdom.

Its correctness and immortal vitality have already been testified in practice. Today the Juche idea is widely spreading with a great attraction and influence and is dynamically arousing the popular masses, once oppressed and maltreated, to the worthy struggle for building a new, independent life. The torchlight of Juche kindled in our age is illumining the road ahead of the people who are dauntlessly heading for independence. We are the advanced champions and pioneers who are devoting ourselves to the sacred cause of liquidating all manner of subjugation and exploitation and of providing an independent and creative life to the people.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, we extend militant solidarity to the people of all countries of the world in the sacred struggle for hewing out their destinies by their own efforts and scathingly condemn the imperialists, colonialists and dominationists for trying to turn back the wheel of history.

The attendants of the Seminar resolutely reject and denounce the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique to keep Korea split forever, and extend full support and firm solidarity to the just cause of the Korean people struggling to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We express firm support to and solidarity with the national-liberation cause of the peoples of all colonial and dependent countries struggling to shake off the cursed chains of colonialism, racism and Zionism to achieve the liberation and independence of their countries.

We extend active support and encouragement to the people of all the new-emerging countries in their struggle to consolidate the national independence, build a new, rich and strong, civilized society, and to destroy the old international order and establish a new international order based on independence.

We extend solidarity to the peoples of the socialist countries in their struggle to build a free, happy society.

We voice militant solidarity with the peoples of all capitalist countries who struggle against the subjugation by capital and for independence, and with all the progressive people the world over who fight for a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

The aspiration of the world progressive people to learn the Juche idea is growing higher with each passing day; history is vigorously advancing on the track of independence. We express our firm resolve to make a deeper study of the Juche idea and explain it widely in the future on the basis of the successes and experiences gained in our study and application of this great idea, thereby fulfilling the expectations and desire of the people and honourably discharging the lofty mission entrusted by the era.

The attendants of the Seminar unanimously approved the proposal for forming an international organization to study the Juche idea reflecting the ardent desire of the people of our times to learn the Juche idea, and formed an organizing committee for pushing ahead with this work.

We firmly believe that the ideal of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea in Pyongyang will receive unanimous approval and sympathy of the progressive people.

Only victory and glory are in store for the people who are waging a struggle for independence.

Let us valiantly struggle to build a new world free from imperialism, colonialism, dominationism, exploitation and oppression, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence!

Long live the great Juche idea!

Pyongyang, September 17, 1977

Platform of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea which opened in Pyongyang with a large attendance

The International Seminar on the Juche Idea

The International Seminar on the Juche Idea (ISJI) has been held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with large attendance for 4 days from September 14 to 17, 1977.

The Seminar was convened in reflection of the unanimous desire of the world progressive people who are fighting vigorously for genuine independence and national prosperity with the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence at a grand time when the trend of the times calling for all people living independently is sweeping the world.

The Pyongyang International Seminar was opened in accordance with the decision of the International Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea held last year in Antananarivo, capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The Seminar was attended by 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries and 4 international organizations.

The Seminar was attended by the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification as well as the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on September 14 received delegates from different countries who came to our country to attend the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly received the delegates, shaking hands with all of them.

The delegates, expressing deepest respect and reverence for the great leader, with great joy at meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, offered their warm greetings to him and reverentially wished the respected and beloved leader good health and a long life.

That day, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the delegates.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet in the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 14 in welcome of the delegates from various countries who attended the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attended there.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and a long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to friendship and solidarity of the world's people advocating independence.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

At the International Seminar on the Juche Idea Dr. Shaker al Faham, Chairman of the ISJI Organizing Committee and Minister of Education of the Syrian Arab Republic, made an opening address.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a congratulatory speech at the first-day session.

Dr. Shaker al Faham delivered the report under the title, "The Juche Idea Is a Great Guiding Idea Leading the People of Our Times to Victory".

The reporter declared that although we live in different continents and countries and work in different fields and conditions, we keenly feel the sameness of thought and faith and all our hearts are throbbing with a high sense of honour and pride in striving to learn and apply the truth of the Juche idea authored by the great President Kim Il Sung and that availing himself of this significant opportunity, he would like to extend greatest honour and thanks to the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the genius of mankind, who, by originating the immortal Juche idea, has made a world-historic contribution to the advancement of human thought and is encouraging revolutionary people to a fruitful struggle for an independent and creative life. At the moment all the attendants of the meeting rose and gave loud applause to express their boundless admiration for the great leader.

When he concluded his report with the words "Long live the great Juche idea!" another wave of applause and cheers of "manse!" swept across the meeting hall.

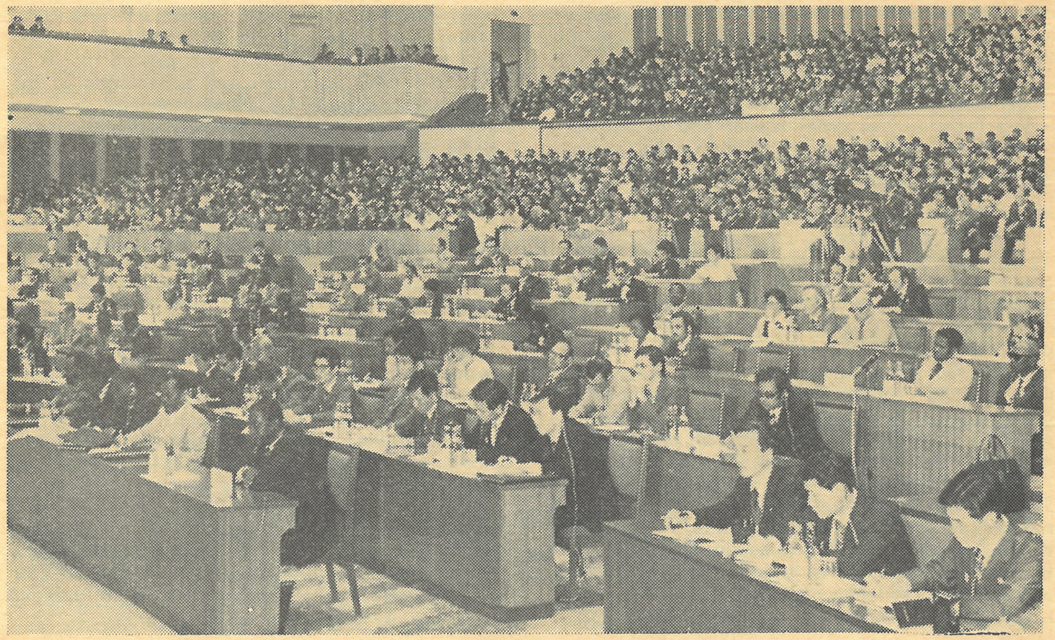
Following the report, a lot of precious results of study were presented at the Seminar.

And many delegates submitted written statements.

Pointing out with concrete data of study that the truth, correctness and greatness of the Juche idea have been proved through the practical life, the speakers stressed that the unity and cooperation should be further strengthened among the peoples of those countries which are advancing vigorously along the road of independence upholding the banner of Juche and advocating independence.

Read out amid the thunderous applause of the attendants were the congratulatory messages to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Honorary Chairman of

Attendants of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea



A historic Pyongyang Declaration was adopted at the closing session of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea amid the enthusiastic applause and cheers of the entire attendants

the Organizing Committee of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea, and from the leaders of various parties and governments of the world in congratulation of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang.

It was announced at the meeting, too, that a large number of congratulatory telegrams and letters came to the great leader and to the Seminar from political parties, public organizations, groups for the study of the Juche idea, prominent public figures and men of academic circles of many countries the world over.

The historic Pyongyang Declaration was adopted with the unanimous approval of all the delegates at the closing session. The Pyongyang International Seminar endorsed the proposal of the participants in the debate, which expresses the people's ardent desire to study and acquire the truth of the Juche idea and the urgent requirement for the establishment of an international body to help them and formed a 9-member organizing committee assigned to set up an international body for the study of the Juche idea.

The attendants of the Pyongyang International Seminar expressed their boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the closing session adopted with enthusiastic applause a letter to the respected and beloved leader in token of the infinite veneration of the attendants of the Seminar for him.

The Chairman of the ISJI Organizing Committee addressed the closing ceremony.

He pointed out with satisfaction that the Pyongyang session of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea achieved the desired results to live up to the aspiration and expectation of the progressive people the world over and declared the session closed. And he reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea.

He ended his speech, shouting "Long live the Juche idea, ever-victorious militant banner!" At the moment all stood up and sent up cheers and stormy ovation in warm congratulation of the successful Seminar.

The whole process of the Pyongyang International Seminar that lasted for four days with deep expectation and interest of the progressive people who are marching forward holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, reaffirmed the profound philosophical principle, rich contents, correctness and vitality of the Juche idea that emerged reflecting the demand of a new era in history, the era of independence, and showed the strong aspirations and determination of the attendants of the Seminar, pioneers of our times, who have been engaged in the work of deeply studying and acquiring the Juche idea and applying it fully in practice.

Appeal to Governments, Political Parties and Social Organizations of All Countries, International Organizations and Peace-loving People of World

The 86 delegations and delegates from 72 countries in Asia, Africa, Americas, Europe and Oceania, and four international organizations held a solidarity meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and send this appeal to the governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries, international organizations and peaceloving people of the world.

The Korean people, a single nation, have failed to achieve reunification of the country and undergone immeasurable national disasters for more than 32 years since the country was artificially divided by outside forces.

The division brought a catastrophic war to the Korean people and its continuation has been the cause of constant tension in Korea and menace to Asian and world peace.

The split of Korea should not be continued any longer either in view of the national point of the Korean people, in the light of world peace or from the viewpoint of humanitarianism.

However, today the danger of permanent division is growing in stead of the dawn of the reunification, and not peace but the dark clouds of nuclear war are hanging low over Korea due to the ever-intensified "two Koreas" plot and war manoeuvres of the US and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities.

This causes grave apprehension to the progressive mankind who fight for liberation, independence and peace.

The "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without should be frustrated and foiled and Korea reunified into one.

1. In order to achieve the reunification of Korea, the Korean question should be solved independently free from outside interference on the basis of the inviolable rights of all nations to self-determination, independence and sovereignty which are recognized in international law.

1) The main outside force hampering the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the United States. The essential in solving the Korean question is to put an end to the United States' policy of military occupation of south Korea.

The United States leaves no stone unturned to divide Korea and keeps south Korea as the military strategic base for its aggression on the whole of Korea, the socialist countries and the developing countries in Asia.

Recently, the Administration of the United States said that it would withdraw its troops occupying south Korea. However, now it twaddles that the withdrawal would take four to five years at least, the air force would be greatly increased to make up for the pullout of US ground force, the naval force and personnel of intelligence, communications and logistics kept in south Korea as they are, and south Korea sheltered under their "nuclear umbrella".

The United States gives its words to the south Korean lackeys for giving an "immediate and effective support" in case of need and intends to markedly increase its military "aid" for the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and reinforcement of its military strength on the pretext of "compensatory measure".

We strongly condemn all the policies of aggression and war pursued by the US in Korea.

We resolutely demand that the Administration of the United States immediately withdraw its troops from south Korea completely, not partially, and simultaneously, not stage by stage, give up its reckless policy of nuclear blackmail, ship nuclear weapons and other means of war out of south Korea, dismantle their military bases there, unconditionally dissolve the "UN Command," halt an evil scheme for setting up a new "South Korea-US Joint Command" and respond to the proposal of replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We hope the governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries, international organizations and the peaceloving people will put pressure on the Government of the United States and take necessary measures to fulfil the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and other international meetings which mirror these just assertions.

2) The Japanese reactionaries are a dangerous outside force which obstructs Korea's reunification, taking advantage of the "two Koreas" plot of the US. Therefore, their scheme of reinvasion against south Korea should be frustrated and foiled.

Recently, the Japanese reactionaries, have again begun to stretch out their tentacles to Korea and other Asian countries with the backing of US imperialism. Clamouring about the so-called "balance of forces," these days they are obstinately opposing the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, tightening the shady adhesion with the south Korean authorities and egging them on to the manoeuvres of war and division.

The Government of Japan should not meddle in the question of the US troops' withdrawal from south Korea, halt their political, economic and military aid to the south Korean authorities and give up the schemes for reinvading south Korea.

We request the governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries, international organizations and peaceloving people to sharpen vigilance against the manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries who intend to invade south Korea and trample underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people and take various steps to expose and foil their sinister attempt.

2. In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the south Korean authorities' plot for perpetuating the national split and manoeuvres of war and fascistization should be checked and frustrated.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had been dead set against the peaceful reunification. After they came out to the dialogue between the north and south under the pressure of the general trend of the times they ceaselessly committed the treacherous act of damping down the people's desire for reunification, twaddling that reunification is "premature" and so on.

The south Korean rulers flagrantly violated the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement and cried for "confrontation with dialogue", "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed an "emergency martial law" on top of "state of emergency" and, at long last, fabricated the notorious "Yusin" dictatorial system in October, 1972. Thus. they threw grave obstacles in the way of reunification.

Recently, the south Korean authorities, clamouring a-

bout the "building up of strength" under the pretext of "providing" against the withdrawal of the US troops, are increasing the effectives of the puppet army and the "civilian armed forces" on a large scale, introducing more and more lethal weapons from foreign countries, speeding up the "modernization" of the equipment, reinforcing the military installation on the front and in the rear, giving spurs to the militarization of the economy to increase the military potentialities.

In particular, the south Korean puppets offer half of the territory as the nuclear base of the United States and openly and viciously plot to launch a nuclear warfare, while trying to keep in south Korea the US troops and huge amount of nuclear weapons 820 times more effective than the atomic bomb dropped in Hiroshima, Japan, during the Second World War.

The political freedom and the rights to existence of the people are utterly trampled underfoot in south Korea.

Today in south Korea there are 5,000-odd fascist evil laws and fourty repressive fellows per one square kilometer and one for every 8 inhabitants are to be found.

Pak Jung Hi's method of oppressing the human rights is a compound of the brutal method of the medieval ages with the modern intellectual technique and the intensification of all the ferocious means applied by Gestapo of fascist Germany, the secret service police of militarist Japan and the CIA of the United States.

Modern slave trade flourishes unrebuked in broad daylight in south Korea under the name of transfer of orphans as foster-child, export of manpower and *kisaeng* tourism.

All the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are an unpardonable treachery designed to pile up the barrier of national split higher and pursue the wealth and luxury of themselves and their group and satisfy their avaricious desire for a long stay in power.

In order to actualize the "two Koreas" plot by all means, the south Korean authorities frantically raise clamours about the confrontation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea internally and advocate the "simultaneous entry into the UN" and "cross recognition" to legalize the national split internationally.

We condemn, with surging indignation, the "two Koreas" plot of the south Korean authorities.

The Pak Jung Hi clique should unconditionally give up the reckless racket of war preparations aimed at confrontation of the north and south and split.

The south Korean authorities should dissolve the murderous fascist repressive apparatuses and repeal all fascist evil laws including "emergency decrees", guarantee freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration to those people demanding the country's reunification, immediately discontinue intelligence, inspection, arrest, imprisonment, torture, trial, terror and punishment of democrats, unconditionally release the illegally imprisoned patriotic-minded people and resign power as requested by the people.

We appeal to the governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries, the international organizations and the peaceloving people to thoroughly isolate south Korean authorities who run amuck for the "two Koreas" plot in the international arena and discontinue military aid and all other forms of assistance to them, thereby refraining from egging them on to the war manoeuvres and suppression of the human rights.

We also hope that the peaceloving countries and people of the world will vigorously launch a broad solidarity campaign to support the just cause of the south Korean people against the colonial, military fascist rule of the United States and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the country's reunification and the democratization of society.

3. In order to achieve the reunification of Korea, the policy of independent reunification of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be materialized.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth long ago the basic policy of national reunification—to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, on the democratic principle without any foreign interference.

Since the country's division, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far advanced proposals on more than 150 occasions in accordance with the basic policy on the reunification question, and has made every sincere efforts for their materialization.

Highly appreciating the consistent efforts of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we fully support the policy of the independent reunification of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK advanced by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

1) Korea's reunification should be achieved on the three principles of national reunification.

These three principles of national reunification comprehensively reflect the trend of our times—opposing all forms of subordination, demanding sovereignty and independence, rejecting war, aspiring after peace, opposing split and calling for reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" should see the current of the times and give ear to world public opinion and faithfully carry out the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and the great national unity, not following the road of reliance on outside forces, war and confrontation.

2) In order to expedite Korea's reunification in accordance with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement the five-point policy for national reunification should be put into effect.

The five-point policy for national reunification is: to remove military confrontation and lessen tensions between the north and south, to realize many-sided cooperation and interchange between the north and south, to convene a Great National Congress comprising representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organization from the north and south, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single nomenclature of Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the UN under the single nomenclature—Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is the only correct policy of preventing the national split and promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea in keeping with the common desire of the Korean and world peoples.

The south Korean authorities should cancel the splittist line advanced in their "special statement" and accept this policy without delay.

3) The four-point save-the-nation proposal set forth at the joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25, 1977 should be put into effect in order to prevent the ever growing danger of permanent division of the nation and nuclear war and accelerate Korea's reunification.

We hope governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries, international organizations and peaceloving people will actively support all the just policies pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and put pressure and exert influence upon the south Korean authorities in every way to accept these policies.

The Korean question is one of the cardinal political problems of the world at present and it is an urgent matter to be solved internationally.

We are convinced that the peoples of all the continents, all the regions and all the countries of the world will pay deep attention to the Korean question and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for its settlement.

Meeting of International Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting against the "Two Koreas" Plot and for the Country's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

Pyongyang, September 18, 1977

No. 79630

A grand soiree of the working people and youths and students was held at the Kim Il Sung Square in celebration of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea

People's Hospital in a Farm Village

— Ripsok People's Hospital, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province —

Ripsok People's Hospital

A woman doctor comes as far as the field to look after the health of co-op farmers

Every doctor makes a round of calls at homes of co-op farmers to carry on the work for medical treatment and prevention

Thanks to the infallible guidance and warm solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the system of universal and complete free medical service was enforced in our country; everyone is receiving prophylactic treatment at their hearts' content in the hospitals and clinics set up everywhere in urban and rural communities.

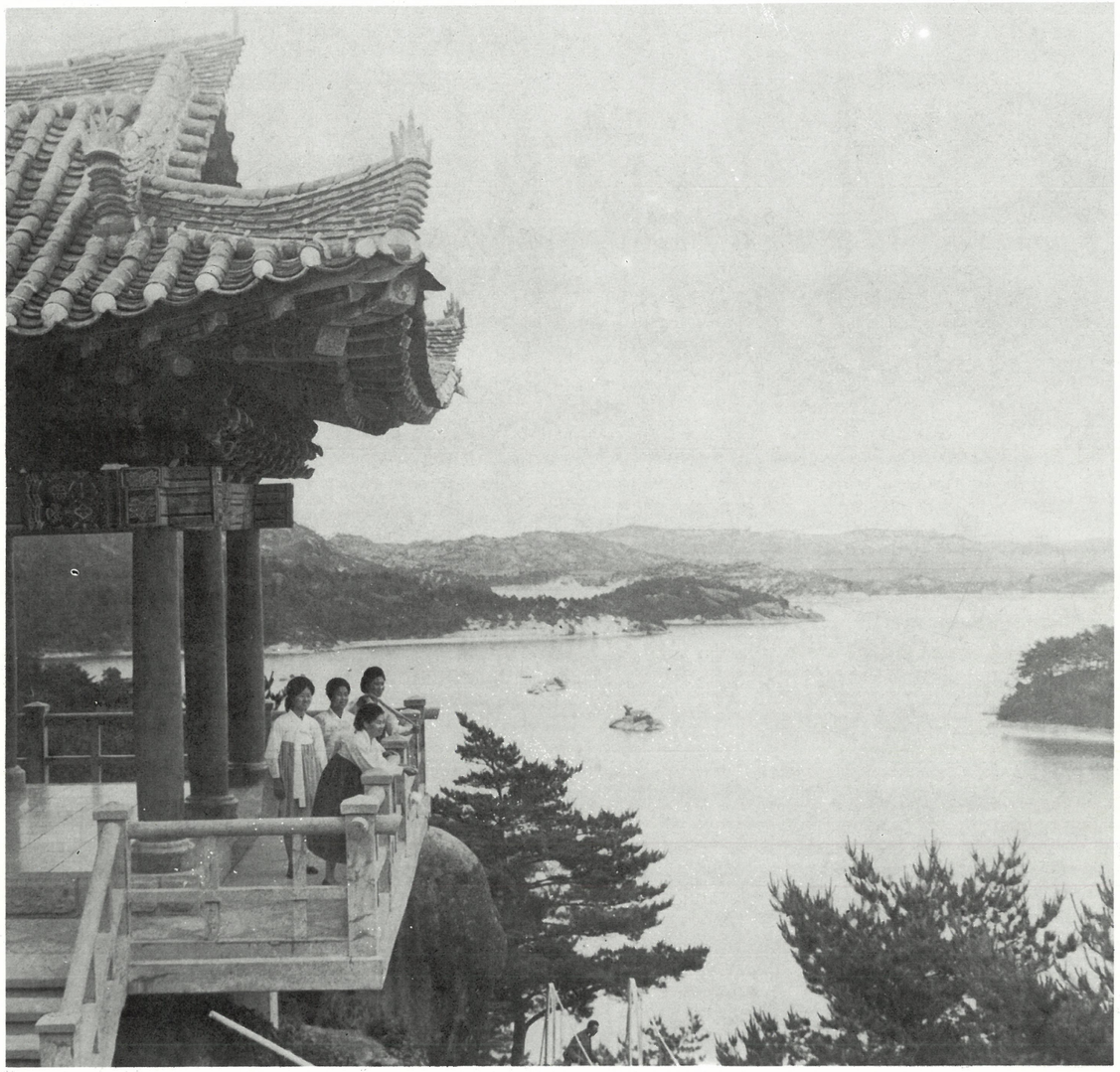
The medical workers of the Ripsok People's Hospital, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province, are making every sincere effort to help all the inhabitants enjoy a long life in good health by the benefits of the free medical service system.

Medical workers of this hospital raise medicinal herbs by their own efforts to use them for the medical treatment

A woman doctor takes good care of the children responsibly in the kindergarten and nursery at all times

A woman doctor conducting a regular hygienic propaganda in the field

All the pregnant women in the village get delivery aid at the well-furnished gynecological department



Working women enjoying their recreation by the Samilpo Lake

Working People Enjoy Recreation

Some time ago we visited Mt. Kumgang-san, a scenic spot along the east coast and spent a pleasant day together with those working people who came there to recreate themselves.

All of the holidaymakers were enjoying their delightful days of recreation singing the praise of the boundless happiness under the loving care of the great leader.

When we arrived at the Samilpo Lake through the picturesque sites of Mt. Kumgang-san, the "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" being sung by women full of happiness came to our ears vigorously.

...

To liberate this beautiful country
He fought through snowstorms for fifteen long years
The soaring peaks and crystal-clear streams, too,
Sing in praise of Marshal Kim Il Sung's kindness.

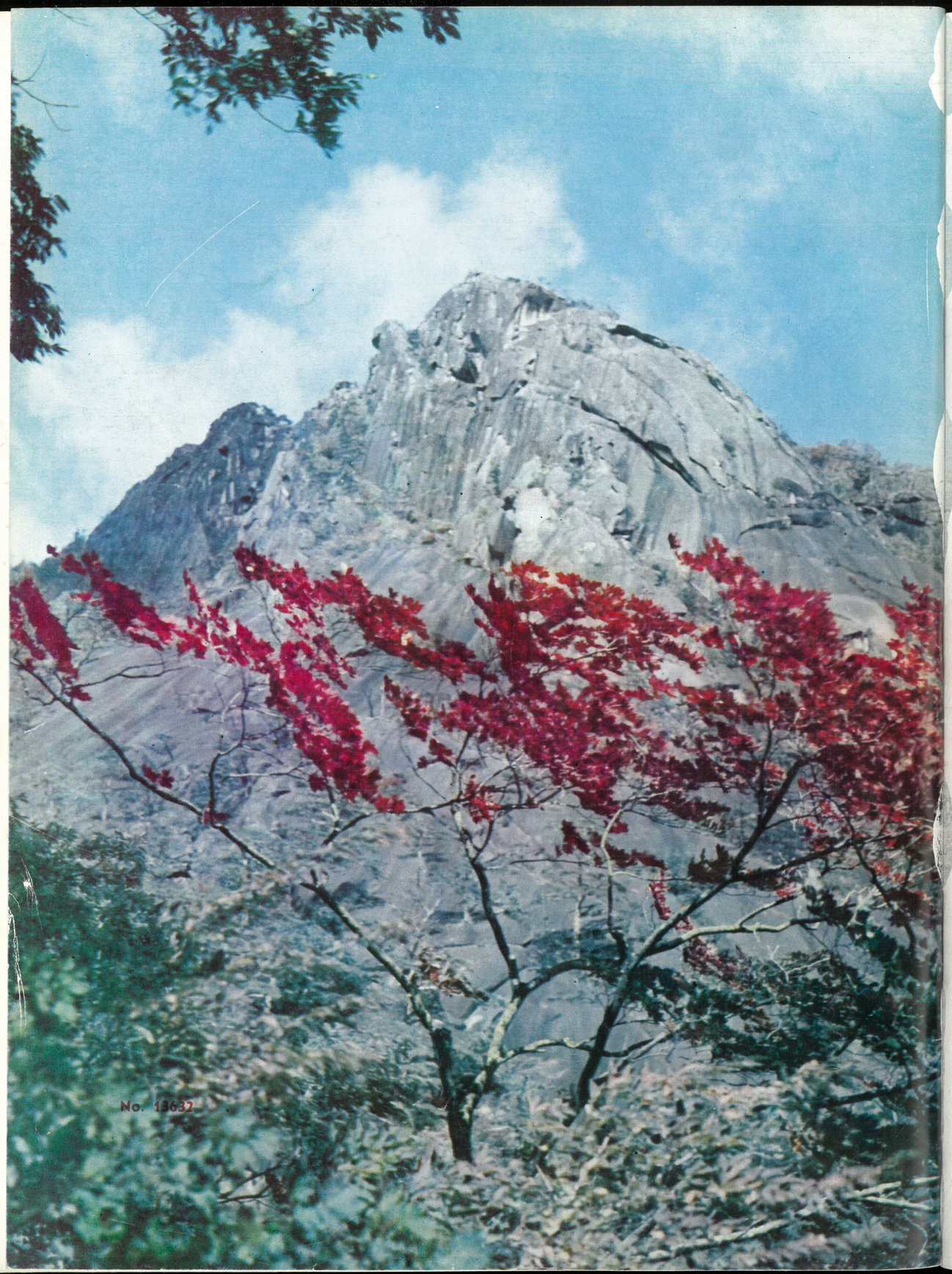
...

Our people and women will sing their happiness eternally and immortalize the benevolence of the fatherly leader.

World Revolutionary Peoples Fighting against the US Imperialists' Manoeuvres for War in Korea

The citizens of the capital of Sweden holding an anti-US demonstration in front of the US embassy

The Indian people demonstrating in support of Korea's peaceful reunification.



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